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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 11
The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Letter dated 13 December 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

In its resolution 59/114 of 15 December 2004, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict" and requested the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit a report on the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds to the Assembly at its sixtieth session.

Pursuant to that resolution, I have the honour to transmit to the General Assembly, on behalf of the Chair of the Kimberley Process, the report on the progress made towards the implementation of the Kimberley Process (see annex).

In its capacity as the current Chair of the Kimberley Process, the Russian Federation has started the process of informal consultations on a draft consensus resolution on the Kimberley Process to be adopted immediately after a debate on that issue in the General Assembly on a date to be determined through your good offices, preferably after 19 December 2005.

In this regard, I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated to the Member States as a document of the General Assembly and, taking into account progress achieved within the framework of the consultative process on the draft resolution of the sixtieth session of the Assembly on the role of diamonds in fuelling conflict, that consideration of the draft resolution under the above-mentioned agenda item be taken up by the General Assembly in plenary meeting for possible adoption during the period from 19 to 23 December 2005.

The Russian Federation, on behalf of the Kimberley Process, wishes to reaffirm the commitment to develop and improve the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds, strengthen national certification systems and promote cooperation with the diamond industry in order to prevent the use of rough diamonds in funding conflicts. In this context, I count on the continued support of the General Assembly for the Kimberley Process.

(*Signed*) A. **Denisov**

05-64100 (E) 151205

Annex to the letter dated 13 December 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

[Original: English and Russian]

Report of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to the United Nations General Assembly as per resolution 59/144 of 15 December 2004

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

Introduction

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/144 of 15 December 2004, by which the Assembly requested the Russian Chair of the Kimberley Process for 2005 to submit a report on the implementation of the Process at its sixtieth session. Under resolution 59/144, the General Assembly also took the decision to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".

The present report covers developments since the last report of the former Canadian Chair of the Kimberley Process, dated 24 November 2004. The present report takes into account the outcomes of the Kimberley Process plenary meeting in Moscow, Russian Federation on 15-17 November 2005. (The Final Communiqué is included in Appendix I. Appendix II indicates the composition of the subsidiary bodies of the Kimberley Process).

Implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

Over the past 12 months, the overarching objective of the Kimberley Process has been effective implementation of the KPCS within its essential architecture created at previous plenary meetings. Particular focus has been made on the improvement of statistical reporting, data assessment and on the continued implementation of peer review, enhancing cooperation with international organizations, representatives of industry and civil society.

Positive trends were achieved during the last ten months, including in terms of reaching certain understanding of the objectives of the KPCS review and of methods to achieve them, although many aspects of practical implementation of the scheme are still to be properly developed.

The authority and reputation of the Kimberley Process in the international community have increased. This manifested in the growing interest on the part of numerous academic and media structures and representatives of civil society with regard to the KP issues and outcomes of its work.

Participation

In 2005, two new countries were included in the list of the Kimberley Process Participants. Indonesia became a Participant on 1 August 2005 and Lebanon was reinstated in a full-member status on 20 September. Applications for joining the Kimberley Process from a number of countries are at different stages of readiness. To date, the following countries expressed their wish to join the Kimberley Process: Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Republic of the Congo, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Tunisia and Turkey.

The finalization and adoption at the KP Plenary in Canada in 2004 of the new Rules of Procedure defining the competence and authority of the KP Participation Committee have contributed to strengthening of the requirements for consideration of new applications to participate in the KP. As a result the role of this working body of the Kimberley Process has significantly increased.

One of the major tasks before the KP in the forthcoming period will remain ensuring the maximum participation in the KP of the countries involved in trade in rough diamonds that have not yet joined the process.

Peer review

In 2005 review visits to Sierra Leone, the Russian Federation, Guinea, United States of America, Angola, Namibia, Ghana, China, Togo, Armenia and Ukraine have taken place; an expert mission to Lebanon and a special mission of the KP to Liberia have been completed. Thus, a number of countries that received review visits has increased to 24.

The Kimberley Process has willingly responded to the request of the Government of Liberia to assess readiness of this country to meet the KPCS minimum requirements pending the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee hearings of the issue on sanctions with regard to this country. The findings of the mission formed the basis for the KP Chair's report to the UN Security Council on that issue and were taken into consideration in the adopted UN Security Council decision on Liberia.

The findings of the expert mission to Lebanon enabled to consider positively the question of Lebanon's rejoining the KPCS.

Bearing in mind special attention of the KP to the situation in the Western Africa, the KP Chair has addressed an official letter to the Government of Guinea with an urgent request to take all necessary steps for fulfilling the recommendations of the group of experts who took part in the review visit. The Government of Guinea expressed its understanding with regard to this letter and intention to fulfil the KP's recommendations.

In 2005 the KP continued to cooperate with the Government of the Republic of the Congo in order to create conditions allowing this country to fully meet the KPCS requirements and subsequently restore its full-fledged participation in the Kimberley Process.

The intersessional meeting and the KP plenary in Moscow have clearly highlighted the importance of finding a solution to specific problems of alluvial producer Participants for the attainment of the KP objectives. Based on the results of the work of the Subgroup on Alluvial Production the Declaration was adopted by

the KP plenary meeting in Moscow setting out recommendations for effective internal controls over alluvial diamond production and supporting potential donors in channelling targeted capacity-building assistance to alluvial producer Participants in order to further the effective implementation of the Certification Scheme. The mandate of the ad-hoc Subgroup on Alluvial Production was renewed.

Conflict diamond-affected countries

During the current year, the KP have been following closely the situation in Côte d'Ivoire in light of the ongoing illicit production of diamonds in the Northern diamondiferous regions of the country that have been under rebel-controlled since 2002.

In April 2005, the Chairperson of the Participation Committee visited Côte d'Ivoire in the capacity of a KP Chair's special deputy, met with government representatives and prepared a report on the situation in the country. Based on his report and on the information of the Working Group on Monitoring, in May this year the KP Chair sent a letter containing assessment of the diamond mining situation in the country to the Head of the Panel of experts for Côte d'Ivoire and to the Chairman of the UN Security Council Committee on Sanctions for Côte d'Ivoire. In particular, it was indicated in the letter that the Kimberley Process had reason to believe that in 2005 illicit production of rough diamonds was ongoing in Côte d'Ivoire.

The opinion was expressed on advisability of cooperation between the Kimberley Process and the United Nations on issues of the KPCS implementation in this sub-region of Africa. The information note on the current situation in Côte d'Ivoire sent by the Chair to all KP Participants and Observers warned about leakage of rough diamonds from the conflict zone in that country.

A resolution outlining a series of measures to prevent the introduction of conflict diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire into the legitimate trade was adopted at the KP plenary meeting in Moscow. The KP Participants agreed to conduct a detailed assessment of the volume of rough diamonds produced in, and exported from, Côte d'Ivoire, which is to be carried out in cooperation with the United Nations, as well as joint efforts with Participants in the region to identify where diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire could be entering into the trade. All Participants were requested to take action, as appropriate, against any of their nationals or companies found to be involved in illicit diamond trade or production in Côte d'Ivoire. The representative organizations of the international diamond industry agreed to draw the urgent attention of their members to the ongoing illicit production of diamonds in Côte d'Ivoire, and to ensure that they cooperate fully in preventing conflict diamonds produced in Côte d'Ivoire from entering into the legitimate trade.

Issues of practical implementation of the Certification Scheme

In 2005 the KP was taking steps to address the technical aspects of meeting the KPCS requirements in international trade. In cooperation with the World Customs Organisation the work has been undertaken to specify the classification of rough diamonds and the terminology in use by the KP. A number of important precedents has been set of resolving specific situations in rough diamond trade. In particular, after consideration of the official address from the United Arab Emirates the

attention of the KP Participants and the diamond industry has been drawn to the issue of fair valuation of rough diamond shipments.

Compilation and analysis of statistical data and annual reports

Reliable statistical information on the volumes of production and trade in diamonds is of critical importance for goals of fighting conflict diamonds and effective implementation of the KPCS.

In 2005 the KP has worked towards improving the compilation and analysis of statistical data. However, the situation in this field needs to be further improved as highlighted by the KP observer non-governmental organizations. In this regard the Chair has addressed trough diplomatic channels the designated authorities of 14 KP Participants calling on them to improve the situation in the field of provision of statistical information.

At present almost all KP Participants are taking necessary measures to compile and provide reliable statistical information. The issue of statistics has been the subject of discussions between the KP Chair and the appropriate UN structures.

An Administrative Decision on use of the Kimberley Process Certificate-based data by Participants when submitting trade data has been adopted at the KP plenary meeting in Moscow, thereby allowing to unify the approaches to compilation and analysis of statistical data. New guidelines on submission of statistical reports in the KP has been prepared.

The requirements to the KP Participants non-compliant with the existing statistical submissions procedures were reinforced, including the measures to suspend the participation in the KPCS.

Interaction with international organizations

Contacts with international organizations were an important component in the work of the KP. To this end concrete steps have been made towards broadening interaction with a number of international structures, including meetings in the United Nations, World Bank and International Monetary Fund, bringing promising results in terms of future cooperation.

Further Implementation of the Certification Scheme

In accordance with the decision on the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme adopted in 2002 in Interlaken (Switzerland) a periodic review of the scheme should be undertaken every three years. In 2005 basic principles and methods of the review were elaborated and a special working body was defined mandated to present a report and recommendations on the review of the certification scheme for consideration by the 2006 Plenary in Botswana.

Further work in this field should be directed towards strengthening of the Kimberley Process as a unique international forum aimed at exclusion of conflict diamonds from legal trade and prevention of their use in funding conflicts.

Suggestions for next steps are to be taken by the Kimberley Process

- continue interaction of the Kimberley Process with international organizations, first of all with the United Nations Security Council and UN Secretariat, including in terms of formalising the relations;
- consider appropriate forms of participation in the KP of organisations and companies that form the global diamond market infrastructure (transportation, insurance, banking and other structures) in order to strengthen the process and ensure the maximum effective implementation of the KPCS;
- continue work to strengthen the role of the diamond industry and of its measures to prevent the introduction of conflict diamonds into the legitimate trade;
- ensure development of cooperation with international initiatives and representatives of the civil society active in realisation of social, economic and humanitarian programmes related to diamond production.

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Letter dated 13 December 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Corrigendum

Annex to the letter dated 13 December 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

At the end of the annex, add the following appendices:

Appendix I

FINAL COMMUNIQUE
Kimberley Process Plenary Meeting
Moscow, the Russian Federation, 15-17 November 2005

The regular Plenary Meeting of the Kimberley Process was held from 15 to 17 November 2005 in Moscow, the Russian Federation. Thirty six countries and one regional economic integration organization (the European Community) participating in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) were represented at the Plenary. The World Diamond Council delegation and representatives from Civil Society attended the Meeting as Observers. Participants and Observers of the Moscow Plenary expressed their gratitude to the Russian Federation for hosting the Plenary and for their hospitality.

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During the Plenary, the KPCS Participants and other interested parties reaffirmed their commitment to develop and improve the KPCS, to strengthen national KP certification systems and to promote cooperation with the diamond industry in order to prevent the use of rough diamonds in funding conflicts.

Kimberley Process Chair Mr. Vyacheslav A. Shtyrov noted in his report to the Plenary that in 2005 Indonesia was included in the list of the KP Participants and the Republic of Lebanon rejoined the KPCS. Eleven states expressed their wish to join the Kimberley Process and are taking the necessary steps and measures.

According to the data submitted to the KP Secretariat, about 160 million carats of rough diamonds were produced in 2004. The total value of rough diamond imports reached almost US$ 32 billion, and 56,791 KP Certificates were issued.

Plenary noted with great concern the evidence of ongoing illicit production of diamonds in the Northern, rebel-controlled regions of Côte d'Ivoire, which poses a challenge to the KPCS. The Plenary adopted a resolution outlining a series of measures to prevent the introduction of conflict diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire into the legitimate trade. Plenary agreed to conduct a detailed assessment of the volume of rough diamonds produced in, and exported from, Côte d'Ivoire, which is to be carried out in cooperation with the United Nations, as well as joint efforts with Participants in the region to identify where diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire could be entering into the trade. In order to help Participants in the region strengthen their internal controls over diamond production and trade, the Plenary called on Participants and other donors to provide appropriate technical assistance. Furthermore, the Plenary requested all Participants to take action, as appropriate, against any of their nationals or companies found to be involved in illicit diamond trade or production in Côte d'Ivoire. The representative organizations of the international diamond industry agreed to draw the urgent attention of their members to the ongoing illicit production of diamonds in Côte d'Ivoire, and to ensure that they cooperate fully in preventing conflict diamonds produced in Côte d'Ivoire from entering into the legitimate trade.

Plenary noted the excellent progress made in implementation of peer review in KPCS. At the time of the Plenary nineteen Participants had received review visits and by the end of 2005 a further six are expected to have received review visits. A further eleven Participants have invited review visits. The Chair of the Kimberley Process strongly encouraged those Participants that have not yet invited review visits to do so. The

plenary noted with appreciation an invitation by the Republic of Guinea for the Kimberley Process to send a follow-up visit to the review visit carried out in Guinea in April 2005. For the first time Plenary heard presentations from Participants on the steps they have taken to implement the recommendations of review visits, and welcomed the progress made by the Working Group on Monitoring towards ensuring consistent follow-up to all review visits.

At the 2004 Plenary, the Working Group on Statistics was tasked to undertake a study, in consultation with Participants, of aspects of national methodologies which constrain statistical reporting. As a result of the report submitted on this task, Plenary adopted an Administrative Decision that Participants should use Kimberley Process Certificate-based data when submitting trade data, thereby improving the comparability of statistics provided by Participants. The Working Group on Statistics will study the issue of public release of statistical information, in consultation with all Participants and Observers, and report its findings and present options in 2006.

Plenary heard the first report of the ad-hoc sub-group on alluvial production established by the Gatineau Plenary meeting in October 2004, and adopted a Declaration setting out recommendations for effective internal controls over alluvial diamond mining. Plenary noted that the Declaration should guide efforts to improve the traceability of alluvial production, as well as help potential donors channel capacity-building assistance to further the effective implementation of the Certification Scheme. Plenary agreed to renew the mandate of the ad-hoc sub-group on alluvial production, which is to report at regular intervals on the progress achieved towards implementing the recommendations.

Plenary noted that a number of KP Participants have been active in providing technical assistance and that the peer review mechanism, as well as the work of the sub-group on alluvial production had generated information about the needs of individual Participants for capacity-building assistance to implement the provisions of the KPCS. Plenary accepted the offer of the United States to identify the ongoing technical assistance programs and coordinate donor efforts to assist countries to meet KP standards. Canada announced that it has initiated a new program to build Participants' capacity in the gathering and reporting of statistics required for the KPCS. Both initiatives will work together through the Working Groups on Monitoring and Statistics.

In its report to the Plenary, the Working Group of Diamond Experts presented its conclusions on the practical application of the changes to the Explanatory Notes of HS classification that became effective on August 1, 2004. Furthermore, earlier adopted Technical Guidelines and Definitions were tested on their efficiency and consistency. The WGDE also discussed its preliminary report on the harmonization of valuation methodologies for which it received a strong mandate at the Gatineau Plenary (2004). The results suggest that significant value discrepancies should be monitored by all Participants and followed by appropriate bilateral action. WGDE discussed possible solutions for the valuation of rough diamonds extracted from exploration samples. The Plenary extended the mandate to the Working Group of Diamond Experts in order to continue work on this important issue.

Plenary considered a report by the Participation Committee, including the status of new Applicants and its responsibilities related to compliance with obligations for the timely and accurate submission of annual and statistical reports required for the implementation of the certification scheme. The Participation Committee informed Plenary of the establishment of internal guidelines aimed at ensuring timely submission of statistical reports on the production and trade in rough diamonds, by setting up procedures to be followed in case of statistical non-submission which could lead to the removal of a Participant from the Scheme. Plenary welcomed the Russian Federation as the incoming Chair of the Participation Committee for 2006.

The ad hoc Working Group on the Review of the KPCS reported on its work on the three-year review of the certification scheme envisioned in Section IV, Paragraph 20 of the KPCS Document. Plenary adopted Terms of Reference for the review of the Certification Scheme. Plenary mandated the ad hoc Working Group to present a report and recommendations on the review of the certification scheme for consideration by the 2006 Plenary.

The Participants approved the suggestion to improve the efficiency of the KPCS by working with specialized agencies and insurance companies to ensure that their procedures are fully in line with the KPCS.

A presentation was made to the Plenary on the Diamond Development Initiative (DDI), an independent initiative aimed at improving the working conditions of, and remuneration to artisanal diamond miners. Liaison between the KP and the DDI was encouraged in order to optimize synergies. A representative from Global Witness spoke

on the need for stronger controls in the cutting and polishing sector. A presentation was also made by the World Diamond Council regarding their activities contributing to the success of the Kimberley Process and efforts to communicate KP requirements to the diamond and jewelry industry.

The Moscow meeting saw the official transfer of the KP Chair's authority to Botswana for the year 2006. The European Community was elected Vice-Chair for 2006. The Republic of Angola has also put forward its candidature to the position of Vice-Chair for 2006, but withdrew it later in favour of the EC for the sake of observing geographical balance as well as balance between diamond producing, trading and polishing participants.

The decisions taken by the Plenary will be considered to have been formally adopted once they have been translated into the official languages of the Plenary (English, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian), in accordance with Rule 26 of the KPCS Rules of Procedure, and made available to all Participants.

Appendix II

The Composition of the subsidiary bodies of the Kimberley Process

Chair and Secretariat

Plenary Meetings

Intersessional Meetings

Working Bodies

Working Group on Monitoring
- Chair- EC
- Assistant – Israel
- Members: Canada
  - CAR
  - EC
  - India
  - Israel
  - China, People's Republic of
  - Russian Federation
  - South Africa
  - USA
  - World Diamond Counsil (WDC)
  - Global Witness\Partnership Africa Canada

Sub-group on alluvial diamond production
- Chair – EC
- Coordinators: DRC
  - Sierra Leone
  - Brazil
- Members: KP Chairman
  - KP Vice-Chair
  - Angola
  - Brazil
  - CAR

DRC
Côte d'Ivoire
Ghana
Guinea
Guyana
Namibia
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Tanzania
Togo
Venezuela
WDC
Global Witness\Partnership Africa Canada

Working Group on Statistics
Chair – Canada
Assistant – Israel
Members: Angola
Botswana
Canada
China, People's Republic of
EC
India
Israel
Russian Federation
South Africa
Switzerland
USA
WDC
Partnership Africa Canada

Working Group of Diamond Experts and Technical Issues
Chair – WDC
Assistant – South Africa
Members: Australia
Botswana
Canada

China, People's Republic of
EC
India
Israel
Russian Federation
South Africa
WDC

Working Group on Rules of Procedure
Chair – South Africa
Assistant – to be named
Members: Angola
Botswana
Canada
EC
Israel
Russian Federation
South Africa
Switzerland
USA
WDC
Global Witness\Partnership Africa Canada

Ad hoc Group on review of the KPCS
Chair – Canada
Members: KP Chairman
KP Vice-Chair
Chairs of the Working Bodies
Australia
China, People's Republic of
EC
India
Israel
Russian Federation
Sierra Leone
South Africa
USA

WDC
Global Witness\Partnership Africa Canada

Committees:

Participation Committee
Chair – Canada
Members: Angola
Canada
China, People's Republic of
EC
India
Israel
Russian Federation
South Africa
USA
Vice-Chair (as on 2005)
WDC
Global Witness\Partnership Africa Canada

Selection Committee
Chair – Active KP Chairman
Members: Angola
Australia
Botswana
Canada
China, People's Republic of
EC
Israel
Namibia
Russian Federation
South Africa
Switzerland
USA

List of participants

States and regional economic integration organizations who have met the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme are:

1. Angola
2. Armenia
3. Australia
4. Belarus
5. Botswana
6. Brazil
7. Bulgaria
8. Canada
9. Central African Republic
10. China, People's Republic of
11. Congo, Democratic Republic of the
12. Côte d'Ivoire
13. Croatia
14. European Community
15. Ghana
16. Guinea
17. Guyana
18. India
19. Indonesia
20. Israel
21. Japan
22. Korea
23. Lao People's Democratic Republic
24. Lebanon
25. Lesotho
26. Malaysia
27. Mauritius
28. Namibia
29. Norway
30. Romania
31. Russian Federation
32. Sierra Leone
33. Singapore
34. South Africa
35. Sri Lanka
36. Switzerland
37. Thailand
38. Togo
39. Ukraine
40. United Arab Emirates
41. United Republic of Tanzania
42. United States of America
43. Venezuela
44. Viet Nam
45. Zimbabwe

NOTE: The rough diamond-trading entity of Chinese Taipei has also met the minimum requirements of the KPCS.

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Security Council

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Agenda items 106 and 108

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 14 December 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that in the statement of the European Union, circulated on 2 December 2005 as a Security Council document (S/2005/750), the European Union expressed its concern about the criminal procedures launched by the law enforcement bodies of Uzbekistan with regard to several Uzbek citizens.

With the purpose of providing the international community with objective and accurate information about the cases of those persons whose names appeared in the above-mentioned statement, I would like to forward to you the attached information on this matter (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 106 and 108, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alisher **Vohidov**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan

05-64362 (E) 161205 161205

Annex to the letter dated 14 December 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Comments by the Republic of Uzbekistan on the European Union statement of 8 November 2005 on the human rights situation in Uzbekistan, distributed as a Security Council document on 2 December 2005

The statement by the European Union concerning the alleged persecution in Uzbekistan of human rights defenders and journalists bears no relation to the facts. The distribution of such statements is viewed by Uzbekistan as a deliberate distortion of the true state of affairs in Uzbekistan with the intention of applying political pressure on the country.

With a view to bringing before the international community objective information regarding the persons about whom the European Union has expressed its concern, Uzbekistan considers that the following facts should be noted:

Any action taken by the Uzbek law-enforcement agencies to arrest and keep in detention persons suspected of committing criminal acts is carried out in accordance with the country's criminal and criminal-procedure legislation and with international legal standards.

Uzbekistan therefore considers the attempts by the European Union to cast doubt on the actions of the Uzbek authorities to ensure public and national order and prevent crime in the country to be subjective, tendentious and groundless.

In Uzbekistan, the right to engage in human rights or any other humanitarian activity is not infringed in any way, unless it runs counter to national legislation.

Specifically, the investigation concerning Mr. S. Umarov is taking place in connection with charges that, as part of an organized group, he committed economic offences and is not in any way connected with his social and political activities.

In accordance with generally accepted international standards, after the charges were read out, Mr. Umarov was informed of the rights and obligations of an accused person. Mr. Umarov has been provided with the services of defence counsel (Mr. V. Krasilovsky and Ms. M. Burnasheva), who have free access to him and are protecting all the rights of their client.

In order to assess Mr. Umarov's state of health, two medical examinations were carried out, the first, by order of the investigating authorities, by an expert from the Forensic Medicine Office of the Central Health Directorate of Tashkent, in the presence of witnesses, and the second, at the request of Mr. Umarov's lawyers, by specialists from a psycho-neurological clinic. Both examinations indicated that Mr. Umarov was not suffering from any physical injuries or mental disease. Moreover, Mr. Umarov himself denies that he was subjected to any impermissible physical or psychological procedures or that he was given any psychotropic drugs.

Ms. E. Urlaeva was arrested for distributing materials that insulted the State symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Such activities are criminally punishable in accordance with article 215 of the Criminal Code (Desecration of State Symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

In view of the fact that Ms. Urlaeva had previously suffered from mental disease, the investigators took the decision to conduct a forensic psychiatric examination concerning her mental capacity and her psychological state at the time that the offence was committed. In accordance with the conclusions of the examination, which took place on 28 August 2005, Ms. Urlaeva was pronounced mentally unfit to plead.

On the basis of the conclusions of the psychiatric examination and articles 265 and 266 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the court ruled that Ms. Urlaeva should be placed in a psychiatric institution and absolved her of criminal liability in the light of the diagnosis. The court also ruled that she should undergo a course of treatment in a psychiatric hospital. Ms. Urlaeva's treatment has now been completed and she has been discharged from hospital.

Mr. S. Zainabiddinov was charged with preparing and distributing materials that constituted a threat to public safety and order. The materials distributed by Mr. Zainabiddinov contained false information aimed at arousing public panic and undermining the constitutional order of Uzbekistan.

The investigation concerning this person is currently still in progress, and he has enjoyed all the rights guaranteed under the law in full measure. He enjoys the services of a lawyer (Ms. M. Akhmedova) that he himself chose.

Mr. D. Khajiev, Mr. T. Khajhiev, Mr. K. Shakirov and Mr. M. Kodirov played an active part in organizing and carrying out the terrorist acts committed in Andijan on 13 May 2005, resulting in 187 deaths.

In carrying out these actions, the persons concerned committed offences covered by a range of articles of the Criminal Code, including article 97 (Wilful homicide, with aggravating circumstances), article 155 (Terrorism), article 159 (Infringement of the constitutional order of Uzbekistan), article 242 (Organization of a criminal association), article 244 (Mass rioting), and article 247 (Unlawful possession of a firearm, ammunition, or explosive materials devices).

The preliminary investigation revealed that the aforementioned persons were in hiding in the territory of Kyrgyzstan. In this connection, the General Prosecutor's Office of Uzbekistan, in full conformity with the norms of international law, sent a request to the General Prosecutor of Kyrgyzstan for their extradition to the investigating agencies of Uzbekistan for criminal prosecution.

However, these persons voluntarily returned to Uzbekistan before the request was fulfilled and they sent the Andijan district prosecutor a statement with a confession acknowledging their participation in the terrorist acts of 13 May 2005 in Andijan.

The voluntary return of the aforementioned persons is also confirmed by reply No. 8/1-14 of 5 June 2005 by the General Prosecutor's Office of Kyrgyzstan indicating that the requests by the General Prosecutor's Office of Uzbekistan for the extradition of Mr. Shakirov, Mr. D. Khajiev, Mr T. Khajiev, and Mr. Kodirov were not acted upon since these persons returned voluntarily to Uzbekistan.

The criminal investigation concerning the aforementioned persons w conducted in full conformity with the norms of national legislation on crimin procedure.

In accordance with the results of the judicial proceedings, the court, havi found the accused guilty under the relevant articles of the Criminal Code Uzbekistan and having taken into account their sincere repentance, sentenc Mr. T. Khajiev to 17 years imprisonment,, Mr. Shakirov to 13 years and Mr. Kodir to 17 years.

The preliminary investigation concerning Mr. D. Khajiev is still in progress.

Uzbekistan should like to point out once again that the publication of t European Union statement as an official document of the Security Council on again confirms the intention on the part of individual Western countries to u international organizations in order to achieve their self-interested political goa The European Union statement concerning Uzbekistan is politically motivated a has nothing in common with a real concern about democracy or human rights in t country.

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Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 for the biennium 2004-2005

Proposed budget of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 for the biennium 2006-2007

Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 for the biennium 2004-2005

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Proposed budget of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 for the biennium 2006-2007

Staff retention and legacy issues of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered, in advance form, the second performance report for the biennium 2004-2005 (A/60/575) and the proposed budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/264) for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the second performance report for the biennium 2004-2005 (A/60/573) and the proposed budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/265) for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The Advisory Committee also considered the report of the Secretary-General on staff retention and legacy issues for both Tribunals (A/60/436). During its consideration of the reports, the Committee met with the Deputy Prosecutor, the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar and the Chief Administrative Officer of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, with the Chief of Prosecutions and the Registrar of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and with other representatives of the Tribunals and representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. The Advisory Committee considered the financing of the Tribunals together in order to facilitate discussions on cross-cutting issues concerning both. The Committee's consideration of the proposed programme budget of the Tribunals for the biennium 2006-2007 was delayed due to the late reception of the second performance reports for the biennium 2004-2005; a pre-edited copy of A/60/575, on the Yugoslavia Tribunal, was received on 1 December 2005 and issued on 7 December 2005, and a pre-edited copy of A/60/573, on the Rwanda Tribunal, was received on 30 November 2005 and issued on 1 December 2005. **The Committee expects that future budget and performance reports of both Tribunals will be submitted in a timely and synchronized manner.**

II. Cross-cutting issues

3. The Advisory Committee was informed that the Tribunals had cooperated closely to identify and develop a number of measures for optimizing the use of available human and financial resources. These were and are being put in place to allow the Tribunals to absorb the anticipated increased activity and to meet the targeted milestones of their respective completion strategies. The Committee recalls that the Security Council, in its resolutions 1503 (2003) and 1534 (2004), had requested the Tribunals to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008 and to complete all work by 2010, within the terms of the two pillars of the Tribunals' completion strategies, namely (a) the fair and expeditious completion by the Tribunals of trials of those who bear the greatest responsibility for the crimes committed, in accordance with the established time-lines, and (b) the transfer of cases to national jurisdictions.

4. Both the Tribunals anticipate heightened judicial activity during the biennium 2006-2007 and have undertaken measures to reduce the length of trials, expedite proceedings, improve judicial efficiency and reduce costs. In this regard, some of the most important measures include:

(a) The joining of cases with a similar crime base and the conduct of trials with multiple accused. Even though such trials are more complex, the overall court time is reduced and the length of the proceedings is shortened, since the same crime base does not have to be proved repeatedly and evidence need be heard only once. Moreover, the number of witnesses called to testify is also reduced;

(b) Amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence allowing judges to streamline and accelerate pre-trial and trial proceedings. The Advisory Committee was informed that in the case of the Rwanda Tribunal, these amendments allow the Trial Chamber to consider motions on written pleadings instead of holding hearings, to take judicial notice of adjudicated facts or documentary evidence from other proceedings before the Tribunal, to continue with trial for a limited time in the absence of a judge and to allow parties to have "stand-in" witnesses to replace witnesses who are unable to testify;

(c) Measures to expedite the translation of documents in order to avoid delays in judicial proceedings, as well as the introduction of simultaneous interpretation and real-time transcripts during proceedings;

(d) The introduction of a lump-sum payment system for defence counsel for all pre-trial activities as an alternative to the fixed hourly system currently in place. This system is applicable to new counsel, but discussions are under way to encourage currently assigned counsel to participate in this scheme;

(e) The introduction of an "e-court strategy", based on an enterprise-wide, systemic approach using electronic documents and automated workflow processes between all the organizational units participating in court processes, including functions such as conversion of digital documents; electronic and remote filing of documents from parties; online public access to judicial documents via the Internet; electronic distribution and proof of service of judicial documents to parties; real-time, in-court transcription; and an automated electronic document vetting system. It is planned to implement the e-court strategy in 2006;

(f) The implementation of a variety of information systems for supporting the efficiency of court processes, such as the Electronic Disclosure System, which has been implemented in both Tribunals; electronic automated translation software; case management software; an electronic evidence management repository; an automated indexed decisions database; and an automated publishing system.

5. **The Advisory Committee commends the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for presenting a logical results-based budgeting framework that is well-structured, both qualitatively and quantitatively. In this regard, the Committee draws attention to the external factors influencing the outcome of the work of the Tribunals and the potential risks they pose to the capacity of the Tribunals to achieve their objectives. In the opinion of the Committee, the external factors have been identified with great clarity and are of particular relevance.**

6. **The Advisory Committee welcomes the efforts made by both Tribunals to introduce measures for increasing trial efficiency and for modernizing working methods and increasing productivity and cost-effectiveness, as well as the level of cooperation demonstrated in developing these tools and procedures.** The Committee notes that the Electronic Disclosure System and the proposals for the e-court strategy outlined in paragraph 10 of the Yugoslavia Tribunal budget proposal add transparency while still maintaining confidentiality of information. With respect to trial efficiency, the Committee notes that both Tribunals have been successful in combining several cases under a single "umbrella" trial with multiple accused persons. This approach can yield considerable efficiency gains, including savings in time and expense as a result of witnesses testifying only once, not appearing several times before the Tribunal to testify in separate trials, thus reducing travel and other costs. Furthermore, the Committee was informed that the Tribunals expect that measures such as online public access to judicial documents via the Internet and the lump-sump payment scheme will contribute to concrete efficiency gains such as reduced travel of witnesses and defence counsel and savings in costs for defence counsel. Also, the Committee notes that the trial lump-sum defence counsel payment system was a significant step in ensuring efficient trial strategy preparation by the defence. **The Committee recognizes that the successful implementation of efficiency measures, whether of a judicial or an administrative nature, is an ongoing process and looks forward to further positive developments in the future. Bearing in mind the need to avoid any infringements of the rights of the accused, the Committee requests both Tribunals to report comprehensively on**

the implementation and results obtained from these measures in the next budget submission.

7. **The Advisory Committee points out that there is an urgent need to develop a monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective enforcement and administration of prison sentences after the closure of the Tribunals. This would include addressing such issues as enforcement of sentences, early release, commutation of sentences, monitoring the treatment of prisoners to ensure their human rights, etc. Other judicial management legacy issues are referred to in document A/60/436 (see sect. V below). These also need to be addressed expeditiously.**

8. The Advisory Committee was informed that regularly scheduled videoconferences, as well as telephone and e-mail contacts, take place to ensure open lines of communication and encourages the exchange of lessons-learned experiences in all aspects of the Tribunals' operations. The Rwanda Tribunal informed the Committee that it was drafting a manual of good practices which would be available for other United Nations judicial entities. Furthermore, the Committee was informed that two colloquiums are being organized in a cooperation project to develop a common code of best practices. The Committee was also informed that the Deputy Registrar of the Rwanda Tribunal was visiting the Special Court for Sierra Leone to help manage its jurisdiction and share the Rwanda Tribunal's lessons learned. **The Committee commends both Tribunals for cooperating on a number of matters, including judicial and administrative matters, and encourages their outreach efforts to other United Nations system judicial entities. The Committee requests that the measures implemented be included in the documentation of the Tribunals on best practices and lessons learned and encourages the Tribunals to share their progressive approach with regard to the use of information technology.**

III. International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Status of trial-related activities

9. As indicated in paragraph 3 of A/60/264, the report on the judicial status of the Tribunal and the prospects for referring certain cases to national courts (S/2002/678) was endorsed on 23 July 2002 by a statement of the President of the Security Council on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2002/21). The Advisory Committee was informed that, as an interim step in the Tribunal's completion strategy, the deadline for concluding all new investigations and indictments as at 31 December 2004 had been met. In the same paragraph, 31 December 2008 is indicated as the date for the completion of all first-instance trials and 31 December 2010 as the date for the completion of appeals.

10. The Tribunal has continued to refer cases involving intermediate and lower-ranking accused to national courts in the former Yugoslavia pursuant to rule 11 bis of the Rules. To date, one case has been referred to Croatia and two cases to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Tribunal continues to make steady progress in apprehending fugitives. The introduction to the budget indicated that, since the report of 25 May 2005 to the Security Council (see S/2005/343 and Corr.1), 3 more indictees had been apprehended, resulting in a total of 20 fugitives newly transferred to the

Yugoslavia Tribunal during the past year, with 7 indictees still at large. In addition, one day prior to the Yugoslavia Tribunal's meeting with the Advisory Committee, a high-profile fugitive was apprehended, this reduced the number of indictees remaining at large to only 6 and increased the number of newly transferred fugitives to 21.

Second performance report for the biennium 2004-2005

11. The General Assembly, by its resolution 59/274, approved a revised appropriation for the biennium 2004-2005 in the amount of $329,317,900 gross ($298,437,000 net). After the addition of income in the amount of $184,000, the initial revised appropriation amounts to $329,501,900 gross ($298,437,000 net). The second performance report shows a net reduction in requirements, by $21,962,900, to the amount of $308,305,200 gross ($276,474,100 net). In paragraph 2 of A/60/575 it is also noted that reduced requirements for the 2004-2005 biennium were a result of measures introduced in 2004 in response to the Tribunal's cash-flow situation, as well as in response to efficiencies of the lump-sum system for defence counsel. The Advisory Committee's comments on the second performance report are integrated, as appropriate, in the relevant portions of its observations on the Tribunal's proposed budget for the biennium 2006-2007. **The Committee recommends approval of the revised appropriation for the biennium 2004-2005 in the amount of $308,305,200 gross ($276,474,100 net) to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.**

Proposed budget for 2006-2007

12. The proposed budget for the Yugoslavia Tribunal (A/60/264) indicates estimated resource requirements for the biennium 2006-2007 at $320,842,900 gross ($289,675,800 net), as compared with $329,501,900 gross ($298,437,000 net) for the revised appropriation for 2004-2005; the proposed final appropriation for 2004-2005, as noted above, amounts to $308,305,200 gross ($276,474,100 net) (A/60/575, table 1).

1. Post resources

13. The budget proposal indicates that the total number of posts, 990, will remain unchanged for the biennium 2006-2007 and that internal redeployments are proposed to strengthen trial and appellate work in the Office of the Prosecutor and the Chamber (A/60/264, para. 16). Paragraph 18 of the budget proposal details the proposal for the redeployment of 20 posts; paragraph 19 details the redeployment of 11 additional posts to the Information Technology Services Section of the Division of Administration, in response to recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services. **The Advisory Committee notes with satisfaction the efforts to shift resources to meet changing priorities and recommends approval of the proposed redeployments.**

14. The Advisory Committee notes from supplementary information provided to it that resource requirements for overtime in the Office of the Prosecutor are proposed at a maintenance level of $378,500 and in the Registry at $1,152,000, a decrease of $150,400 from the initial appropriation for the biennium 2004-2005. When compared with the proposed final appropriation for 2004-2005, overtime is

decreased by $348,900 (A/60/575, para. 16). The Committee was informed that most overtime was related to security officers. The Committee recalls its comments in its report on the Tribunal's first performance report that the staffing freeze would have a negative impact on the completion schedule and that the departure of experienced security officers would also have a negative impact on operations (A/59/561, paras. 11 and 12). Nonetheless, the Tribunal was able to reduce its staff overtime. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that this was predominantly the result of a change in shift schedules, i.e., 10- or 12-hour shifts instead of 8-hour shifts. The Committee was informed that the change in shift schedules was introduced after a review of practices in this regard at other United Nations entities, including the Secretariat. **The Committee commends the Tribunal for applying lessons learned from other United Nations system entities and trusts that it will continue to closely analyse and monitor its work-flow distribution with a view to further reducing overtime.**

2. Non-post resources

15. The Advisory Committee notes from supplementary information provided to it that resource requirements for travel of staff of the Tribunal's Chambers is proposed at $136,400 for the biennium 2006-2007, reflecting a decrease of $16,800 from the initial appropriation of $153,200 for the biennium 2004-2005. The final appropriation for 2004-2005, adjusted for inflation, amounts to $139,400, reflecting a decrease of $15,300, in real terms, from the revised appropriation of $153,200 (A/60/575, para. 7). Meanwhile, travel of staff of the Office of the Prosecutor is proposed at $2,605,200, reflecting a decrease of $1,187,200 from the initial 2004-2005 appropriation of $3,792,400. The proposed revised final appropriation for 2004-2005, in the amount of $2,945,100, reflects a decrease of $880,200, in real terms, from the initial appropriation of $3,792,400 (A/60/575, para. 12). Finally, the Registry's travel requirements are proposed at $4,429,800, representing a decrease of $176,500 from the initial appropriation of $4,606,300 for 2004-2005. The proposed final appropriation in the amount of $3,756,100 reflects a decrease of $896,100, in real terms, from the revised appropriation (A/60/575, para. 17). This larger decrease is primarily a result of reduced witness travel due to the consolidation of some trials into multiple-accused trials, as noted above. **The Committee commends the Tribunal for taking steps to monitor its travel requirements and trusts that further economies will be realized in future performance reports.**

16. The Advisory Committee notes from supplementary information provided to it that, with regard to the Registry's contractual services, the provision of detainee services for the biennium 2006-2007 in the amount of $13,331,900 reflects an increase of $369,200 from the initial 2004-2005 appropriation. However, the Committee further notes that, when compared with the proposed final appropriation for 2004-2005, a larger increase in the amount of $558,100 for detention services is proposed (A/60/575, para. 18). Upon request, the Tribunal informed the Committee that the detention unit consists of 68 cells located in the Scheveningen penitentiary complex in two separate blocks of 36 and 32 cells. The cost of $270 per day for each cell includes the provision of detention guards, detainee accommodations, meals of detainees, laundry, other living expenses and basic medical care. Approximately 79 per cent of the overall cost for detention services relates to detention guards.

17. The Advisory Committee notes that the budget document does not specifically address whether additional detention services or facilities would be required once the remaining fugitives are captured; rather, the budget document addresses the status quo of the facilities, such as the general provision of secure detention facilities, duty schedules of security guards, etc. (A/60/264, para. 70 (e)). It could be inferred from the overall logical framework, as well as from written and verbal information provided to the Committee, that future detention needs have been considered within the resources requested for the biennium 2006-2007. **However, the Committee would have welcomed a transparent analysis of possible additional detention requirements.**

18. With regard to the Registry's contractual translation services, the Advisory Committee notes from supplementary information provided to it that $1,400,000 is proposed for the biennium 2006-2007, an increase of $97,500 from the initial appropriation for the biennium 2004-2005. The contractual translators are used to supplement on-site translators. **The Committee believes that there is a need to examine translation requirements and methods with a view to reducing costs while ensuring optimal quality.**

Conclusions and recommendations

19. **The Advisory Committee recommends approval of the resource requirements for the biennium 2006-2007 for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the amount of $310,884,100 gross ($280,782,700 net).**

IV. International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

Status of trial-related activities

20. Information on trial activity of the Rwanda Tribunal during the biennium 2004-2005 is presented in annex II to the second performance report (A/60/573). The ninth and tenth annual reports presented by the President of the Tribunal to the General Assembly and to the Security Council (see A/59/183-S/2004/601 and A/60/229-S/2005/534) also provide a detailed review of its activity during the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 and from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005. From the latest completion strategy, based on information available as at 30 November 2005 and information provided to the Advisory Committee during its discussions with the representatives of the Tribunal, the Committee notes the following:

(a) Investigations of new targets were completed by the completion strategy deadline of 31 December 2004;

(b) 20 judgements involving 26 accused have been handed down;

(c) 10 cases involving 26 accused are in progress; it is estimated that these trials will be completed from 2006 onwards;

(d) 10 appeals involving 13 accused are in progress;

(e) 17 detainees, including 14 accused indicted before 2005, are awaiting trial; of these 14, 5 are intended to be transferred to national jurisdictions for trial; the trials of the remaining 9 will start from 2006 onwards;

(f) 16 investigations were completed recently; 8 of these cases have been closed because of insufficient evidence; 8 indictments against the remaining 8 persons have been recently confirmed; of these 8 indicted persons, 3 have been arrested recently and 4 have been earmarked for transfer to national jurisdictions;

(g) 19 indictees are still at large, 14 of whom were indicted before 2005; of these 14, it is intended to transfer 4 to national jurisdictions for trial.

21. On the basis of information currently available, it is estimated that trials for a maximum of 14 persons at large will commence in 2007 and 2008 and that by 2008 the Tribunal will have completed trials involving 65 to 70 persons.

22. The Advisory Committee was informed that the coming biennium will be a period of heightened judicial activity, with the emphasis shifting from investigations and arrests to trials. It is estimated that 18 cases involving 34 accused will be in trial, including 11 new cases and 7 existing cases during 2006-2007, in comparison with the 10 trials involving 26 accused that are in progress at present, near the end of 2005. A total of 956 witnesses is projected to be brought before the Tribunal, which is equal to the number of witnesses brought before it during the first seven years, from 1997 to 2003, in support of the 26 cases already tried.

23. The Advisory Committee notes that a fourth courtroom, financed through voluntary contributions, was inaugurated in 2005. It was informed that this had facilitated the steady progress of ongoing cases and constituted an important element of the Rwanda Tribunal completion strategy.

24. **The Advisory Committee trusts that the Tribunal will redouble its efforts to explore technical and financial assistance from national jurisdictions in the region to transfer applicable cases to national courts in a timely manner.**

Second performance report for the biennium 2004-2005

25. By its resolution 59/273, the General Assembly decided on a revised appropriation in the amount of $255,909,500 gross ($231,506,500 net) for the biennium 2004-2005 for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, inclusive of $176,040,100 for the Registry, $70,212,300 for the Office of the Prosecutor and $9,657,100 for the Chambers. The initial appropriation authorized by the Assembly for the biennium 2004-2005 (see resolution 58/253) amounted to $235,324,200 gross ($213,275,500 net).

26. As indicated in table 1 of A/60/573, the estimate of the final level of resources required for the biennium 2004-2005, based on actual expenditure for the first 20 months of the biennium and projected requirements for the remaining 4 months, amounts to $252,602,200 gross ($227,630,600 net), a decrease of $3,307,300 gross ($3,875,900 net), or 1.3 per cent, from the revised appropriation.

27. The Advisory Committee notes from table 2 that the decrease results from savings owing to the favourable rate of exchange of the United States dollar against the Tanzania shilling and the Rwanda franc ($867,700 gross, $850,200 net) and lower requirements under post incumbency and other charges ($4,592,400 gross, $4,963,900 net), offset by the impact of changes in inflation (additional requirements of $2,152,800 gross, $1,938,200 net).

28. Key resource variances include savings under posts ($6,932,200), salaries and allowances of judges ($998,400), travel of representatives ($141,700) and general operating expenses ($395,600). These savings are offset in part by higher requirements under other staff costs ($698,100), contractual services ($1,530,100), improvement of premises ($299,800), grants and contributions ($976,000) and staff assessment ($371,500).

29. The Advisory Committee notes that the savings realized under posts, which include requirements for salaries and common staff costs, are due to effective average vacancy rates that were higher than the budgetary assumptions (15.1 per cent for Professional and 8.9 per cent for General Service staff), as well as lower than budgeted requirements for common staff costs. The Committee was informed that the overall vacancy rate in 2004 was 11.7 per cent, with a 15.5 per cent rate for staff in the Professional and higher categories and 9.2 per cent for staff in the General Service and related categories. It is projected to be slightly higher in 2005, at 11.9 per cent, with 15.6 per cent for staff in the Professional and higher categories and 9.4 per cent for staff in the General Service and related categories.

30. The Advisory Committee was informed that the Tribunal had made every effort to improve vacancy rates during the biennium 2004-2005. It recalls that the budgeted rates for 2002-2003 were set at 18 per cent for Professional and 12 per cent for General Service staff and that the latest effective rates reported at the end of that biennium were 18 per cent for Professional and 14 per cent for General Service staff in the Office of the Prosecutor and 18 per cent for Professional and 11 per cent for General Service staff in the Registry (A/58/605, para. 17). The Committee was informed that the negative impact of the freeze on recruitment of staff, effective between May and December 2004, which was described in detail in its report on the first performance reports of the Tribunals (A/59/561, annex) and which led to the departure of a sizeable number of both Professional and General Service staff, continues to this day. Additional measures for staff retention are proposed by the Tribunals in document A/60/436, discussed in section V below.

31. The Advisory Committee notes that the cost overrun of $1,530,100 under contractual services is due largely to additional requirements for defence counsel owing to the higher than estimated number of hours booked for the pre-trial and trial stages in some cases. The Committee was informed that a new scheme, based on a lump-sum payment, has been established as an alternative to the fixed hourly rate system, in cooperation with the Yugoslavia Tribunal. This and other efficiency measures put in place during the biennium 2004-2005 are discussed above.

32. The Advisory Committee notes that as at 31 October 2005 total cash contributions to the Voluntary Fund amounted to $10,230,665 and that the level of the resources of the fund was $2,741,100. Extrabudgetary resources were used, inter alia, for supporting activities recommended by the Voluntary Fund Advisory Board, such as the enhancement of the archiving and record-keeping systems, the outreach programme, the construction of a fourth courtroom (see para. 23 above) and a sustainable framework for maintaining contact with potential prosecution witnesses.

Proposed budget for the biennium 2006-2007

33. Resource requirements proposed for the Tribunal for the biennium 2006-2007 under assessed contributions are estimated at $261,640,400 gross ($237,265,600 net) before recosting, reflecting resource growth of $5,730,900 gross ($5,759,100 net), or 2.2 per cent, over the 2004-2005 appropriation (A/60/265, table 2). The total requirement proposed for 2006-2007, after recosting, amounts to $284,273,200 gross ($258,898,800 net).

34. The Advisory Committee notes that the estimate for extrabudgetary resources for the biennium 2006-2007 amounts to $3,624,500, up from the 2004-2005 estimate of $2,926,100.

1. Posts

35. The resources requested under posts amount to $169,052,100 gross before recosting, a reduction of $2,161,900 from the appropriation for 2004-2005, and will provide for the continuation of the existing 1,042 temporary posts, comprising 414 Professional and 628 General Service and related categories posts. The vacancy rates used in formulating the proposed estimates remain unchanged from those of the current biennium, 15.1 per cent for Professional and 8.9 per cent for General Service staff.

36. The Advisory Committee notes that as the Tribunal shifts emphasis from investigations and arrests to trials, the Office of the Prosecutor will be restructured to redeploy resources accordingly. In particular, the Investigations Division, based in Kigali, will be downsized from 106 to 60 posts: 15 posts will be redeployed to the Registry and 31 within the Office of the Prosecutor itself. This Office will be restructured to support the increased activity linked to pre-trial, trial and appeals cases. The overall reduced requirements for posts are due largely to the redeployment of 46 posts from Kigali to Arusha. The budget proposals under posts for the individual organs of the Tribunal reflect the transfer of 15 posts from the Office of the Prosecutor to the Registry.

37. **The Advisory Committee welcomes the efforts made to shift resources in response to changing priorities and recommends approval of the redeployment of posts as outlined in the budget proposal.**

2. Non-post resources

38. Additional non-post resources proposed for the biennium 2006-2007 amount to $92,588,300 gross, before recosting, broken down as follows:

(a) $405,800, for non-staff compensation under Chambers, owing to higher costs for salaries and pensions of judges (see para. 39 below);

(b) $492,200 for consultants and experts, largely under the Registry ($452,200), owing mainly to an increase in the number of expert witnesses per accused from two to three, as well as the increased length of stay in Arusha from 8 to 14 days, and in the Office of the Prosecutor ($40,700) to cover additional costs for expert witnesses and consultants to assist trial teams in the pre-trial and trial stages of proceedings;

(c) $48,000 for travel of representatives under Chambers, for travel of the President of the Tribunal and the members of the Appeals Chambers;

(d) $114,400 for travel of staff owing to increased requirements for travel of staff in support of witnesses and other necessary activities under the Registry ($503,300), partly offset by reduced requirements for travel under the Office of the Prosecutor ($388,900);

(e) $3,380,700 for contractual services under the Registry, mainly for expenditure related to increased defence counsel fees;

(f) $2,081,800 for general operating expenses, largely under the Registry, attributable essentially to additional requirements for the protection and relocation of witnesses ($1,245,600), the enforcement of sentences ($180,000), rations for detainees ($41,100) and other operating expenses ($419,100).

39. The Advisory Committee notes that the increased requirements under non-staff compensation for the salaries and pensions of judges are attributable to the decision taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/282 to increase the salaries and pensions of judges by 6.3 per cent, effective 1 January 2005 as an interim measure, pending review of the emoluments, pensions and other conditions of service of the judges at the sixty-first session of the Assembly. These estimates may have to be adjusted in the light of the decisions taken at that time.

40. The Advisory Committee notes that the requirements under contractual services, essentially used for defence counsel fees, would increase considerably, by $3,022,400, despite the savings expected from the implementation of the lump-sum payment scheme. The Committee was informed that these costs are commensurate with the high level of defence activity expected during the biennium 2006-2007. While the lump-sum payment scheme would effectively contain these costs, it cannot be applied retroactively to ongoing cases, and the Rwanda Tribunal has engaged in discussions with the Association of Defence Counsel regarding the adoption of the new system. **The Committee suggests that the Rwanda Tribunal consult with the Yugoslavia Tribunal on this matter, and consider designating a focal point to promote and support the coordination and implementation of the lump-sum payment scheme, as well as to explore the possibility of its application in the context of ongoing cases. The Committee requests that the Rwanda Tribunal report on the results achieved in this matter in the performance reports.**

Conclusions and recommendations

41. **The estimate proposed by the Secretary-General for 2006-2007 in respect of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda amounts to $284,273,200 gross ($258,898,800 net). The Advisory Committee recommends approval of this amount.**

V. Staff retention and legacy issues of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

42. At the time of the consideration of the first performance reports for the biennium 2004-2005, the Tribunals had alerted the Advisory Committee to the difficult situation they faced with respect to their staffing situation, with low staff morale and high turnover rates resulting from the recruitment freeze that was in effect from May to December 2004, and in particular to the negative impact of this situation on the Tribunals and their capacity to implement their completion strategies. In its report on the financing of the Tribunals (A/59/561), the Advisory Committee had drawn attention to this difficult situation. The General Assembly, in its resolutions on the financing of the Tribunals (resolution 59/273, para. 5, and resolution 59/274, para. 5) had taken note of these difficulties and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals on ways to ameliorate the staffing situation of the Tribunals in the context of the proposed budgets for the biennium 2006-2007. Document A/60/436 was submitted in response to that request.

43. The Advisory Committee notes that A/60/436 includes two parts: the first, on staff retention at the Tribunals, is presented in response to the request of the General Assembly; the second part outlines some of the judicial, legacy and administrative issues that will be faced by the Organization upon completion of the mandates of the Tribunals, which are outlined for information purposes only at this stage.

44. The critical importance of retaining highly skilled and specialized staff until the completion of the mandate of the Tribunals is clearly explained in paragraphs 4 to 7 of the report. The initial measures that could be adopted within the existing rule and regulations, or through the adjustment of existing rules, are described in paragraphs 8 to 11. The Committee was informed that these had been developed in close cooperation with the Office of Human Resources Management and were based on a survey of the staff of the Tribunals and their concerns. The Advisory Committee notes that these measures, which are aimed mainly at improving job security, allaying staff anxieties and providing opportunities for staff development, include:

(a) Consideration of Tribunal staff as internal candidates when they apply for positions elsewhere in the United Nations;

(b) Extension of the length of contracts of all staff to two years instead of one year;

(c) Establishment of an internal G-to-P examination;

(d) Recruitment of qualified spouses;

(e) Expansion of training options offered.

45. Contingency plans for facilitating secondment or temporary assignments from Governments during the final stages of the Tribunals, should the need arise, are also being considered.

46. **The Advisory Committee encourages the Secretary-General to expeditiously implement such measures as do not require legislative authorization.**

47. The Tribunals indicate that the measures enumerated above have been well received by Staff and have contributed to improving the staffing situation to some extent. However, it is felt that they will not be sufficient to motivate staff to remain until the completion of the mandate, and that the offer of a retention bonus would constitute a stronger incentive. In paragraphs 15 to 18, the report of the Secretary-General outlines the criteria for identifying eligible staff and some of the parameters that could serve as basis for determining the amount of the retention bonus. The Secretary-General indicates that the financial implications of such a bonus would be largely offset by costs associated with the turnover of staff.

48. **The Advisory Committee believes that this idea has merit and should be pursued; however, an analysis of the financial and any other implications resulting from the introduction of such a measure should be provided to the General Assembly before it is requested to pronounce itself on this matter.**

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Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the budget for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for the period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007, which amounts to $46,393,300, inclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of $1,439,000.

The budget provides for the deployment of 860 military contingent personnel, 69 United Nations police officers, 42 international staff and 111 national staff.

The total resource requirements for UNFICYP for the financial period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 have been linked to the mission's objective through a number of results-based frameworks, grouped by components: political and civil affairs, military, United Nations police and support. The human resources of the mission in terms of number of personnel have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the mission's executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the mission as a whole.

The explanations of variances in resource levels, both human resources and financial resources, have, where applicable, been linked to specific outputs planned by the mission.

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007.)

Category	*Expenditures[a] (2004/05)*	*Apportionment (2005/06)*	*Cost estimates (2006/07)*	*Variance*	
				Amount	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	21 685.5	18 050.1	18 161.6	111.5	0.6
Civilian personnel	12 162.6	12 578.7	11 819.0	(759.7)	(6.0)
Operational requirements	14 777.0	13 555.5	14 973.7	1 418.2	10.5
Gross requirements	**48 625.1**	**44 184.3**	**44 954.3**	**770.0**	**1.7**
Staff assessment income	1 984.7	2 112.1	1 818.5	(293.6)	(13.9)
Net requirements	**46 640.4**	**42 072.2**	**43 135.8**	**1 063.6**	**2.5**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	1 355.8	1 431.2	1 439.0	7.8	0.5
Total requirements	**49 980.9**	**45 615.5**	**46 393.3**	**777.8**	**1.7**

[a] Includes expenditures of $2,089,200 for the strengthening of the security and safety of the staff and premises of the Force.

Human resources[a]

	Military contingents	*United Nations police*	*International staff*	*National staff*	*Total*
Executive direction and management					
Approved 2005/06	—	—	3	—	**3**
Proposed 2006/07	—	—	3	—	**3**
Components					
Political and civil affairs[b]					
Approved 2005/06	12	7	10	10	**39**
Proposed 2006/07[c]	—	7	10	8	**25**
Military					
Approved 2005/06	822	—	2	4	**828**
Proposed 2006/07[d]	834	—	2	3	**839**
United Nations police					
Approved 2005/06	—	62	1	1	**64**
Proposed 2006/07	—	62	1	1	**64**
Support[e]					
Approved 2005/06	26	—	25	98	**149**
Proposed 2006/07[f]	26	—	26	99	**151**
Total					
Approved 2005/06	860	69	41	113	**1 083**
Proposed 2006/07	860	69	42	111	**1 082**
Net change	**—**	**—**	**1**	**(2)**	**(1)**

[a] Represents highest level of authorized/proposed strength.
[b] Includes United Nations police officers dedicated to civil affairs functions.
[c] Reflects inclusion under component 2, military, of 12 military officers previously performing civil affairs functions (reported in the 2005/06 budget frameworks under component 1, political and civil affairs).
[d] Includes 12 military officers previously performing civil affairs functions (reported in the 2005/06 budget frameworks under component 1, political and civil affairs).
[e] Includes military officers dedicated to support functions.
[f] Includes Conduct and Discipline Team temporary positions (one P-5 and one national General Service staff) funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section IV of the present report.

I. Mandate and planned results

1. The mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964. The most recent extension of the mandate was authorized by the Council in its resolution 1642 (2005) of 14 December 2005.

2. UNFICYP is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to ensure peace and security in Cyprus and the return to normal conditions.

3. Within this overall objective, UNFICYP will, during the budget period, contribute to a number of expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by components: political and civil affairs; military; United Nations police; and support.

4. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the lifetime of the Force and the indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the budget period. The human resources of the Force in terms of the number of personnel have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the Force's executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Force as a whole. Variances in the number of personnel, compared to the 2005/06 budget, have been explained under the respective components.

5. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1568 (2004) of 22 October 2004, by which the Council endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendations for the amendment of the concept of operations and force level of UNFICYP as contained in his report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus dated 24 September 2004 (S/2004/756), the Force completed its downsizing from 1,230 to 860 military personnel, reduced the number of operational sites from 12 to 4 camps, from 17 to 2 permanent and daylight observation posts and from 21 to 9 patrol bases and implemented a mobile concept of operations. As shown in framework component 2, military, during the 2006/07 period, UNFICYP will increase the number and frequency of mobile patrols, maintain military observer and liaison group patrols to contribute to the increased emphasis on liaison, observation and mediation rather than the interposition between forces, utilize aerial observation and introduce surveillance technology (closed-circuit television system) for the improved monitoring of the United Nations buffer zone. The introduction of surveillance technology stemming from the amended concept of military operations would require additional resource provisions under the special equipment budget line item.

6. In the 2006/07 period, the mission seeks efficiency gains by (a) decreasing and standardizing its generator fleet, with the consequential decrease in fuel consumption and reduced resource requirements for generator fuel and maintenance costs, as well as the proposed reduction of national Generator Mechanics posts from two to one, and (b) consolidating translation and interpretation functions, resulting in the proposed decrease of interpreter posts from six to four.

7. The mission and sector 2 headquarters have been established in the capital city of Nicosia, where an office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission is located, with sectors 1 and 4 headquarters based in Skouriotissa and Famagusta, respectively. The mission provides administrative,

logistical and technical support to its substantive, military and United Nations police personnel deployed in its main and sector headquarters, as well as to military personnel in 11 patrol bases and permanent observation posts.

Executive direction and management

8. Overall mission direction and management are to be provided by the immediate Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Table 1
Human resources: executive direction and management

	International staff										
	USG-ASG	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission[a]											
Approved 2005/06	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	3
Proposed 2006/07	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	3
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[a] Includes one Assistant Secretary-General post (Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission) and one Under-Secretary-General post (pending resumption of the Secretary-General's good offices in Cyprus, the post is maintained on a zero-cost basis).

Component 1: political and civil affairs

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.1 Improved relations between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities	1.1.1 Increase in the number of people crossing from both sides from 7 million in 2004/05 to 7.3 million in 2005/06 to 7.5 million in 2006/07
	1.1.2 Increase in the movement of goods across the buffer zone from an estimated value of £C 0.7 million in 2004/05 ($1.5 million) to £C 2 million in 2005/06 ($4.4 million) to £C 4 million in 2006/07 ($8.8 million)
	1.1.3 No incidents at crossing points as a result of crossing
	1.1.4 Increase in the number of crossing points between the north and the south of the United Nations buffer zone from 4 in 2004/05 to 6 in 2005/06 to 7 in 2006/07
	1.1.5 No media restrictions on both sides
	1.1.6 Establishment of a Joint Humanitarian Committee of both sides

Outputs

- Facilitation and provision of continuous contact at the highest level with the sides and key players as the only United Nations political interface on the island
- Negotiation, mediation and provision of good offices to the sides on confidence-building initiatives
- Facilitation of the demining of Turkish Forces minefields in the buffer zone
- Daily contacts and joint actions with the representation of the European Commission in Cyprus
- Good offices to both sides to facilitate resolution of disputes and crossing-related issues
- Facilitation of 100 bicommunal meetings between political, private, professional and civil society groups
- Daily liaison with guarantor powers and other Member States on implementation of the Force's mandate
- 240 meetings with representatives of both sides, non-governmental and civic organizations on bicommunal issues and conflict resolution
- Daily liaison with public information offices of the sides
- Public information support to demining activities, including liaison with the United Nations Development Programme Partnership for the Future programme and the European Union

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.2 Progress towards normal living conditions in the United Nations buffer zone and for Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and Turkish Cypriots in the south	1.2.1 Increase in the number of infrastructure projects implemented in the buffer zone from 14 in 2004/05 to 15 in 2005/06 to 17 in 2006/07
	1.2.2 Clearance of minefields in the buffer zone from 9 in 2004/05 to 38 in 2005/06 to 48 in 2006/07
	1.2.3 No casualties from mines within the buffer zone
	1.2.4 Upgrading of a Greek Cypriot secondary school in the north by adding to the first 3 grades of secondary education the last 3 grades
	1.2.5 Lifting of all restrictions on freedom of movement for 398 Greek Cypriots and 149 Maronites in the north

Outputs

- Daily intercession with the authorities on educational, cultural, religious and other issues of respective communities on the other side
- Negotiation of agreements with the sides for maximizing civilian use of the buffer zone
- Identification and facilitation of 2 infrastructure projects for the mutual benefit of both communities
- Monthly meetings with potential donors on fund-raising for bicommunal projects in Pyla
- Mediation of resolution of economic and legal issues between the 2 sides in the buffer zone
- Organization of weekly meetings on demining activities with both sides and international contractors
- Weekly humanitarian visits to Greek Cypriots in the Karpas area and to the Maronites in the north, and weekly humanitarian meetings with Turkish Cypriots in the south

- Coordination of the upgrading of educational capacity of the Greek Cypriot secondary school in Rizokarpaso by adding to the first 3 grades of secondary education the last 3 grades
- Facilitation of provision of a school building, Turkish language teachers and curriculum for Turkish Cypriot pupils in Limassol
- Weekly briefings for the media on the operation of crossing points and movement of goods in the buffer zone and on demining activities
- Maintenance of updated website for public outreach

External factors

Both sides will cooperate and donors will continue to provide funding, as required

Table 2
Human resources: component 1, political and civil affairs

Category												**Total**
I. Military contingents												
Approved 2005/06												**12**
Proposed 2006/07												—
Net change[a]												**(12)**
II. United Nations police[b]												
Approved 2005/06												**7**
Proposed 2006/07												**7**
Net change												—
	International staff											
III. Civilian staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	**Subtotal**	*National staff*	*United Nations Volunteers*	**Total**
Office of the Senior Adviser											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	**3**	—	—	**3**
Proposed 2006/07	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	**3**	—	—	**3**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Affairs Branch											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	**4**	9	—	**13**
Proposed 2006/07	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	**4**	7	—	**11**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**(2)**	—	**(2)**

Office of the Spokesperson											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	4
Proposed 2006/07	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	4
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal, civilian staff											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	4	2	1	2	—	10	10	—	20
Proposed 2006/07	—	1	4	2	1	2	—	10	8	—	18
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2) [a]	—	(2)
Grand total (I-III)											
Approved 2005/06											39
Proposed 2006/07											25
Net change											(14)

[a] Reflects inclusion under component 2, military, of 12 military officers previously performing civil affairs functions (reported in the 2005/06 budget frameworks under the above heading).
[b] United Nations police officers dedicated to civil affairs functions.

Justification

- **National staff: abolishment of 2 posts**

  Upon review of the existing interpretation and translation staffing capacity of the mission, it is proposed to establish a centralized pool of interpreters/translators to support the mission's broadened substantive role and backstop its humanitarian, bicommunal, civil affairs, military liaison and community policing outreach activities. As a result of expected efficiencies to be achieved through the consolidation of these functions, it is proposed to reduce the number of interpreter/translator posts from 6 to 4 and abolish 2 posts.

Component 2: military

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.1 Maintenance of ceasefire and the integrity of the United Nations buffer zone	2.1.1 Reduction in ceasefire violations from 1,000 in 2005/06 to 800 in 2006/07 (828 in 2004/05)
	2.1.2 Reduction in the presence of the opposing forces along the buffer zone from 2,638 in 2004/05 to 2,507 in 2005/06 to 2,500 in 2006/07.

Outputs

- 105,850 mobile troop patrol days (2 troops per patrol x 145 patrols per day x 365 days)
- 9,490 military observer and liaison group mobile patrol days (26 troops per day x 365 days)
- 10,950 camp or base duty troop days (6 troops per post x 5 posts x 365 days)

- 1,095 permanent observation post troop days (1 soldier per post x 3 shifts x 365 days)
- 730 daylight observation post troop days (1 soldier per post x 2 shifts x 365 days)
- 1,320 air patrol hours covering the full length of the buffer zone
- 20,440 troop days to maintain security of United Nations installations in 6 camp areas (14 troops per shift x 4 shifts x 365 days)
- Daily liaison with opposing forces at all levels on buffer zone-related issues (1 meeting at UNFICYP headquarters and 3 meetings at sector level on a daily basis)
- 55,115 troop platoon-size quick reaction reserve days (23 troops per platoon x 4 platoons x 365 days with 2 hours' notice to move; 23 troops per platoon x 2 platoons x 365 days with 4 hours' notice to move; 3 troops x 1 helicopter x 365 days with 45 minutes' notice to move; 2 Force military police per patrol x 5 patrols x 365 days)
- Assessment and validation of training centres in the countries contributing troops to UNFICYP
- 3,514 demining assistance troop days with 3 patrols for escort of third-party demining teams, provision of security and planning and liaison assistance (14 troops per day x 251 days)
- Daily monitoring of the buffer zone using surveillance technology (closed-circuit television system)
- Liaison with the opposing forces/parties to inform and advise on demining activities
- Removal of fences surrounding demined areas once minefields are cleared

External factors

- Opposing forces will cooperate

Table 3
Component 2, military

Category	*Total*
I. Military contingents	
Approved 2005/06	822
Proposed 2006/07	834
Net change[a]	12
II. United Nations police	
Approved 2005/06	—
Proposed 2006/07	—
Net change	—

	International staff										
III. Civilian staff	*USG -ASG*	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 P-4*	*P-3 P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Force Commander											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	—	6
Proposed 2006/07	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	5
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Grand total (I-III)											
Approved 2005/06											828
Proposed 2006/07											839
Net change											11

[a] Military officers previously performing civil affairs functions (reported in the 2005/06 budget frameworks under component 1, political and civil affairs).

Justification

- **International staff: downgrading of the Force Commander post from the D-2 to the D-1 level**

  In view of the reduction of the Force strength from 1,230 to 860 military personnel, it is proposed to downgrade the Force Commander post from the D-2 to the D-1 level.

- **National staff: redeployment of 1 post**

  In view of the reduction of the Force strength from 1,230 to 860 military personnel and upon review of the existing Force support capacity, it is proposed to redeploy 1 national General Service post (Administrative Assistant, with functions also covering inventory and supply) to the Division of Administration, Office of the Chief of Integrated Support Services (see component 4, support).

Component 3: United Nations police

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
3.1 Enhanced law enforcement in the United Nations buffer zone	3.1.1 Reduction in the number of incidents related to violations of law and order in the buffer zone and in proximity to the crossing points from 95 in 2004/05 to 88 in 2005/06 to 79 in 2006/07
	3.1.2 No incidents related to movement of goods at the crossing points
	3.1.3 Decrease in the number of incidents involving both communities in the mixed village of Pyla from 22 in 2005/06 to 12 in 2006/07 (15 in 2004/05)
	3.1.4 No violent demonstrations in the buffer zone
	3.1.5 No unauthorized civilian activities in the buffer zone

Outputs

- 3,650 United Nations police patrol days (2 United Nations police per patrol x 5 patrols per day x 365 days) in the buffer zone, including patrolling villages in the buffer zone and at crossing points
- 150 contacts with villagers and community leaders on community policing issues
- Facilitation of 1,000 contacts and information-sharing opportunities with Cyprus Police and the Turkish Cypriot Police Element
- Bimonthly visits to each of the 2 schools in Pyla to develop more interaction between students and reduce tensions in the village
- 60 contacts with 2 communities in Pyla to increase mutual cooperation
- 1,004 United Nations police days assistance for demining and liaison (2 United Nations police teams x 2 officers per team x 251 days)
- Conduct of information campaign on the buffer zone civilian use and access policy, including outreach meetings and distribution of leaflets
- Issuance of 400 farming permits and 900 worker access passes in the buffer zone
- Monitoring and facilitation of economic and social development and bicommunal projects in the mixed village of Pyla

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
3.2 Improved humanitarian assistance to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and Turkish Cypriots in the south	3.2.1 No complaints from recipients of humanitarian assistance on both sides

Outputs

- Escort of 156 humanitarian assistance patrols to the north
- 30 escorts for family visits to prisons
- Weekly meetings with Turkish Cypriots living in the south
- Escort of pilgrims to 4 religious sites within the buffer zone

External factors

Police authorities of the sides will cooperate and United Nations police-contributing countries will provide required police strength

Table 4
Human resources: component 3, United Nations police

Category	*Total*
I. Military contingents	
Approved 2005/06	—
Proposed 2006/07	—
Net change	—
II. United Nations police	
Approved 2005/06	62
Proposed 2006/07	62
Net change	—

	International staff										
III. Civilian staff	*USG/ASG*	*D-2/D-1*	*P-5/P-4*	*P-3/P-2*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	*Subtotal*	*National staff*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Office of Senior Police Adviser											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Proposed 2006/07	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand total (I-III)											
Approved 2005/06											64
Proposed 2006/07											64
Net change											—

Component 4: support

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
4.1 Effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the mission	4.1.1 Reduction of the inventory value of assets awaiting write-off and disposal from 9.6 per cent as at 30 June 2005 ($1.54 million of the total inventory value of $16.1 million) to 3 per cent as at 30 June 2006 to 2.5 per cent as at 30 June 2007
	4.1.2 Reduction in the number of traffic accidents involving UNFICYP personnel from the average 12 per month in 2005/06 to 8 per month in 2006/07 (9 per month in 2004/05)

4.1.3 Provision of upgraded accommodation and facilities for UNFICYP troops and United Nations police personnel from 230 personnel in 2004/05 to 467 in 2005/06 to 584 in 2006/07

4.1.4 Reduction in the length of non-operational major patrol track from 80 km in 2004/05 to 50 km in 2005/06 to 20 km in 2006/07

4.1.5 Increase in the number of helipads compliant with International Civil Aviation Organization standards for both day and night operations from 5 in 2004/05 to 9 in 2005/06 to 13 in 2006/07

4.1.6 Increase in the ratio of generators to generator mechanics from 48:1 in 2005/06 to 75:1 in 2006/07 (54:1 in 2004/05)

Service improvements

- Implementation of assets write-off/disposal improvements, including monitoring of write-off procedures of self-accounting units in order to ensure timely submission of assets for write-off and 2 auction sales per year for the disposal of written-off assets
- Implementation of ongoing road safety programme and driver testing for all United Nations personnel
- Replacement of accommodation equipment and furniture in 50 existing accommodation units and installation of 110 air conditioning units
- Construction of 10 culverts
- Upgrading of 4 helipads to comply with International Civil Aviation Organization standards
- Standardization of generator fleet
- Full implementation of a web-based system for rations requisitioning
- Training of 6 national General Service staff who assumed responsibilities of international Field Service personnel in finance, procurement, travel and communications upon conversion of international posts to national posts
- Provision of uninterrupted information technology services in all sectors

Military, police and civilian personnel

- Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of 860 troops and 69 United Nations police officers
- Supply and storage of rations at 6 military positions for 860 military personnel
- Administration of an average strength of 41 international and 111 national staff
- Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action

Facilities and infrastructure

- Maintenance and repair of Force headquarters, 17 military and 6 United Nations police facilities, including completion of 5,000 service requests
- Removal and destruction of the remaining 16 asbestos-contaminated prefabricated buildings over 20 years old
- Maintenance and repair of 80 km of patrol tracks
- Operation and maintenance of 75 generators

Ground transportation

- Maintenance and operation of 348 vehicles, including 9 armoured vehicles in 1 location at Force headquarters (79 United Nations-owned, 42 contingent-owned, 1 bus and 226 rented vehicles)

Air transportation

- Operation and maintenance of 2 helicopters

Communications

- Support and maintenance of 9 private automatic branch exchange (PABX) telephone systems, 5 satellite earth stations, 28 ultra-high frequency (UHF) and microwave communication systems in 23 locations

Information technology

- Support and maintenance of 1 local area network and 7 wide-area networks, 309 desktops, 55 laptops, 201 printers, including 1 network printer, and 18 servers
- Installation of a redundant (back-up) server in each sector headquarters

Medical

- Operation and maintenance of an upgraded level-I medical centre
- HIV sensitization programme for all personnel, including peer education
- Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all personnel
- Awareness programme for the prevention of work-related illnesses

Special equipment

- Installation and maintenance of 30 closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras to monitor the buffer zone

Security

- Updated security plan with quarterly training exercises including hostage incident, natural disaster and major incidents management
- Conduct of 2 evacuation exercises
- Provision of security 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to 17 military positions, including mission headquarters

External factors

Vendors/contractors/suppliers will be able to deliver goods and services as contracted

Table 5

Human resources: component 4, support

Category	Total
I. Military contingents[a]	
Approved 2005/06	26
Proposed 2006/07	26
Net change	—
II. United Nations police	
Approved 2005/06	—
Proposed 2006/07	—
Net change	—

	International staff										
III. Civilian staff	USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-1	Field Service	General Service	Security Service	Subtotal	National staff	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Conduct and Discipline Team											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Proposed 2006/07	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Net change	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Administration											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	2	4	19	—	—	25	98	—	123
Proposed 2006/07	—	1	3	3	18	—	—	25	98	—	123
Net change	—	—	1	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal, civilian staff											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	2	3	19	—	—	25	98	—	123
Proposed 2006/07	—	1	4	3	18	—	—	26	99	—	125
Net change	—	—	2	—	(1)	—	—	1	1	—	2

Grand total (I-III)	
Approved 2005/06	849
Proposed 2006/07	851
Net change	2

[a] Includes military officers dedicated to support functions.
[b] Includes temporary positions funded under general temporary assistance.

Justification

Conduct and Discipline Team

- **International staff: establishment of a Conduct and Discipline Officer temporary position**
- **National staff: establishment of a Conduct and Discipline Assistant temporary position**

It is proposed to establish a Conduct and Discipline Team in UNFICYP comprising a Conduct and Discipline Officer (P-5) and a national General Service staff and serving UNFICYP, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories (UNSCO), with costs of the temporary positions and support facilities borne by UNFICYP.

The Conduct and Discipline Officer (P-5) would report to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission and would work in close contact with the senior management of UNTSO, UNDOF, UNIFIL and UNSCO. The incumbent of the position would make recommendations on the prevention, identification and response to misconduct by all categories of missions' personnel, identify lessons learned and best practices addressing personnel misconduct, provide reports to the heads of missions on personnel misconduct, develop and implement training programmes on United Nations standards of conduct, including specific training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, establish mechanisms easily accessible to the local population to receive complaints relating to personnel misconduct and channel complaints to the appropriate officials for further action, provide technical guidance to preliminary investigations and boards of inquiry on the United Nations disciplinary procedures and guidelines, liaise with the United Nations Headquarters and follow up on investigations into personnel misconduct and with other United Nations and non-governmental organizations to ensure coherence with the efforts of missions to address misconduct and ensure compliance with the relevant United Nations policies, procedures and guidelines.

The Conduct and Discipline Officer would undertake periodic visits to UNTSO, UNDOF, UNIFIL and UNSCO, the cost of which would be borne by these missions.

In order to support the Conduct and Discipline Officer, it is proposed to establish a Conduct and Discipline Assistant (national General Service staff) temporary position.

Division of Administration

- **International staff: conversion of 1 post from Field Service to the Professional category and redeployment of 1 Field Service post**

(a) The Procurement Section of UNFICYP is responsible for local and international procurement of goods and services for the mission in the total estimated annual amount of £C 5.9 million ($12 million), developing procurement sources and maintaining a roster of vendors, conducting market surveys and monitoring contracts implementation, including the establishment of contracts for the provision of dry, frozen and fresh food, fuel, maintenance and catering services and the rental of vehicle fleet, which require

extensive contractual negotiations and contract management throughout the life of the contracts. In June 2005, the mission was granted delegation of procurement authority of up to $1 million in respect of core requirements such as acquisition of food, fuel, telecommunications services, utilities, building materials, customs clearing and freight forwarding, with the chief procurement officer exercising personal delegation of authority to approve procurement of goods and services up to $75,000;

Owing to the scope of responsibilities and related accountability of the chief procurement officer of the mission, the post has been classified at the P-4 level. It is proposed accordingly to convert the post from the Field Service category to the Professional category (P-4) and to abolish the Field Service post;

(b) With the implementation of measures for the strengthening of the security and safety of the mission's staff and premises during the 2004/05 period and upon establishment of a Field Security Officer (P-3) post in UNFICYP, the responsibility for security advice to the UNFICYP designated official (Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission) was transferred in June 2005 to UNFICYP from the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO). Accordingly, the workload and scope of responsibilities related to the security and safety of UNFICYP personnel and personnel of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes present in Cyprus have increased significantly;

It is proposed, in this connection, to establish a Field Security Assistant (Field Service) post in UNFICYP. The incumbent of the post would be responsible for assisting the Field Security Officer in the development and implementation of recurring training programmes on the new access control measures, electronic search equipment, including walk-through and hand-held metal detectors, mail handling procedures, explosives search equipment and emergency hazardous materials response equipment at all major UNFICYP installations, ongoing administration of automated access control points at UNFICYP headquarters and the expansion of identification card and access pass issuance to include all UNFICYP personnel and personnel of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Cyprus. The incumbent of the post would be accommodated through the redeployment of a Field Service post from the office of the Chief of Integrated Support Services (ex-Administrative Assistant, see below);

(c) Upon review of the functional responsibilities of an Administrative Assistant (Field Service) to the Chief of Integrated Support Services, it is proposed to assign these duties to a national General Service staff and to redeploy the post to accommodate the incumbent of a proposed Field Security Assistant post.

- **National staff: abolishment of 1 post and redeployment of 2 posts**

(a) In connection with the standardization of the mission's generator fleet, consolidation of military personnel in fewer locations and reduction in the number of generators, it is proposed to abolish 1 national General Service staff (Generator Mechanic) post. The reduction of the national Generator Mechanic posts from 2 to 1 would result in the increased ratio of generators to generator mechanics and would increase the efficiency in servicing generators;

(b) In order to consolidate all security and safety related functions, it is proposed to redeploy 1 national General Service staff post (Identification Documents Assistant) from the Personnel Section to the office of the Field Security Officer;

(c) It is proposed that the incumbent of a post of an Administrative Assistant to the Chief of Integrated Support Services (ex-Field Service post, see international staff, (c), above) be accommodated through the redeployment of 1 national General Service staff post from the Office of the Force Commander (see component 2, military, national staff).

II. Resource requirements

A. Overall

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007.)

Category	Expenditures[a] (2004/05) (1)	Apportionment (2005/06) (2)	Cost estimates (2006/07) (3)	Variance Amount (4)=(3)-(2)	Variance Percentage (5)=(4)÷(2)
Military and police personnel					
Military observers	—	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	21 016.3	17 082.3	17 198.6	116.3	0.7
United Nations police	669.2	967.8	963.0	(4.8)	(0.5)
Formed police units	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**21 685.5**	**18 050.1**	**18 161.6**	**111.5**	**0.6**
Civilian personnel					
International staff[b]	6 133.9	6 499.8	5 974.7	(525.1)	(8.1)
National staff[c]	6 028.7	6 078.9	5 844.3	(234.6)	(3.9)
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**12 162.6**	**12 578.7**	**11 819.0**	**(759.7)**	**(6.0)**
Operational costs					
General temporary assistance	124.5	75.0	337.3	262.3	349.7
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants	—	—	—	—	—
Official travel	197.5	154.6	145.1	(9.5)	(6.1)
Facilities and infrastructure	8 289.2	6 293.0	7 263.4	970.4	15.4
Ground transportation	2 300.7	3 313.1	3 240.9	(72.2)	(2.2)
Air transportation	1 457.6	1 587.1	1 567.2	(19.9)	(1.3)
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	891.8	920.4	916.6	(3.8)	(0.4)
Information technology	770.4	539.9	579.6	39.7	7.4
Medical	297.0	261.1	282.4	21.3	8.2
Special equipment	2.4	9.9	209.9	200.0	2 020.2
Other supplies, services and equipment	445.9	401.4	431.3	29.9	7.4
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**14 777.0**	**13 555.5**	**14 973.7**	**1 418.2**	**10.5**
Gross requirements	**48 625.1**	**44 184.3**	**44 954.3**	**770.0**	**1.7**
Staff assessment income	1 984.7	2 112.1	1 818.5	(293.6)	(13.9)
Net requirements	**46 640.4**	**42 072.2**	**43 135.8**	**1 063.6**	**2.5**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[d]	1 355.8	1 431.2	1 439.0	7.8	0.5
Total requirements	**49 980.9**	**45 615.5**	**46 393.3**	**777.8**	**1.7**

[a] Includes expenditures of $2,089,200 for the strengthening of the security and safety of the staff and premises of the Force.
[b] Cost estimates for 2006/07 are inclusive of a 5% vacancy rate, the same as the vacancy rate applied in 2005/06.
[c] Cost estimates for 2006/07 are inclusive of a 2% vacancy, the same as the vacancy rate applied in 2005/06.
[d] Cost estimates for 2006/07 are inclusive of $1,438,925 from the Government of Cyprus.

B. Non-budgeted contributions

9. The estimated value of non-budgeted contributions for the period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 is as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	230.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**230.8**

[a] Inclusive of market value, as estimated by UNFICYP, of the cost of United Nations observation posts and office and accommodation facilities provided by the Government of Cyprus to the Force for military contingents and United Nations police units.

C. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

10. Requirements for the period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 are based on standard reimbursement rates for major equipment (wet-lease) and self-sustainment in the total amount of $1,417,300 as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated amount*
Major equipment	1 252.7
Self-sustainment (minor engineering)	164.6
Total	**1 417.3**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area	—	—	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.25-3.75		

D. Training

11. The estimated requirements for training for the period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 are as follows:

(Thousands of US dollars)

Category	*Estimated amount*
Consultants	
Training consultants	11.0
Official travel	
Official travel, training	35.2
Other supplies, services and equipment	
Training fees, supplies and services	12.0
Total	**58.2**

12. The proposed provision of $58,200 would cover training of international and national staff at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and locally in information and communications technology, personnel administration applications, conduct and discipline issues, finance, as well as training outside the mission area (installation and maintenance of a unified messaging system, aviation fuel handling, firefighting equipment and a cargo-handling certification course).

III. Analysis of variances[1]

Reference

The present section describes the single largest contributing factor of each resource variance according to specific standard options encompassed in the four standard categories listed below:

Mandate: variances caused by changes in the scale or scope of the mandate, or changes in the expected accomplishments as driven by the mandate;

External: variances caused by parties or situations external to the United Nations;

Cost parameters: variances caused by United Nations regulations, rules and policies;

Management: variances caused by management actions to achieve planned results more effectively (e.g., by reprioritizing or adding certain outputs) or efficiently (e.g., by taking measures to reduce personnel or operational inputs while maintaining the same level of outputs) and/or from performance-related issues (e.g., by having underestimated the costs or quantities of inputs required to produce a certain level of outputs, or by delayed recruitment).

	Variance	
Military contingents	$116.3	0.7%

- **External: change in market price levels**

13. The additional requirements under this heading are attributable to the increase in the cost of dry and frozen rations based on a contract in effect from March 2005, as well as higher requirements for the rotation of military contingents owing to an increase in fuel costs on the world market, offset in part by lower requirements for standard troop cost reimbursement because of a change in the composition of the Force and a decrease in the number of the military logistical support personnel, combined with reduced requirements for the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries for contingent-owned equipment owing to the deletion of the requirement for the retroactive reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment budgeted in the 2005/06 period.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars.

	Variance	
International staff	($525.1)	(8.1%)

- **Cost parameters: application of revised rates**

14. The reduced requirements under this heading are attributable to the application of the salary and staff assessment rates derived from the actual average expenditure by staff category and grade levels in the 2004-05 period. Common staff cost requirements have been estimated at 63 per cent of net salaries and are based on the actual expenditure patterns in the prior periods. The computation of international staff costs reflects the application of a 5 per cent delayed recruitment factor.

	Variance	
National staff	($234.6)	(3.9%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and same outputs**

15. The decreased resources under this heading are attributable to lower requirements for salaries, common staff costs and staff assessment for national staff owing to the proposed abolishment of three national General Service staff posts (two Interpreters and one Generator Mechanic), resulting in an estimated efficiency gain of $162,600, offset in part by the appreciation of the Cyprus pound against the United States dollar (£C 0.475 compared to £C 0.477 in the prior period). The computation of national staff costs is based on the salary scale in effect from 1 September 2004 and takes into account the application of a 2 per cent delayed recruitment factor, as well as common staff cost requirements estimated at 28 per cent of net salaries.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$262.3	349.7%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

16. The additional resources under this heading are attributable to provisions for salaries, common staff costs and staff assessment in connection with the proposed establishment of a Conduct and Discipline Officer temporary position (P-5) and a Conduct and Discipline Assistant temporary position (national General Service staff), as well as higher requirements for the engagement of short-term personnel to replace staff on maternity or extended sick leave and for temporary staff to undertake special information technology short-term projects for which no in-house expertise exists.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$970.4	15.4%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

17. The variance under this heading is attributable to additional requirements for maintenance services in connection with the relocation of military personnel into the main camps, maintenance supplies owing to the upgrading of electrical infrastructure to comply with the Institute of Electrical Engineering wiring regulations, provision for the acquisition of additional firefighting equipment to increase fire response capabilities and provide first-line reaction to fire threats, as well as increased requirements for self-sustainment owing to the provision of minor engineering services to all contingents effective 31 January 2005 by one of the troop-contributing countries.

18. Efficiency gains resulting from the standardization of the mission's generator fleet and reduction of the number of generators relate to the reduced generator fuel consumption and spare parts requirements and are estimated at $125,200 (fuel in 2005/06 period prices).

	Variance	
Information technology	$39.7	7.4%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

19. The additional resources under this heading are attributable to increased requirements for the centralized information technology support services arranged by United Nations Headquarters for personal computers, including laptops, and software licences, as well as acquisition of data storage and recovery equipment in connection with information technology security upgrades at sectors 1 and 4, and provision of information technology equipment for the Conduct and Discipline Team.

	Variance	
Medical	$21.3	8.2%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

20. The additional requirements under this heading are attributable to the increased cost of medicines and medical supplies and requirements for the acquisition of basic primary and emergency care equipment in connection with the upgrade of the mission's medical centre operated by military personnel.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$200.0	2 020.2%

- **Mandate: change in scale/scope of mandate**

21. The variance under this heading is attributable to the acquisition of 30 closed-circuit television cameras for surveillance of the buffer zone and 12 rangefinder monoculars, as well as the replacement of 10 night observation devices.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$29.9	7.4%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

22. The additional resources under this heading are attributable to increased requirements for freight forwarding, customs clearance services and the higher cost of inland transportation, as well as the increased cost of the external audit of UNFICYP, as estimated by the Board of Auditors.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

23. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the Force are:**

(a) **Appropriation of the amount of $44,954,300 for the maintenance of UNFICYP for the 12-month period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007, including $20,878,600 net to be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus ($14,378,600) and the Government of Greece ($6.5 million);**

(b) **Assessment of the amount of $24,075,700, representing the balance of the appropriation, at a monthly rate of $2,006,308, should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of UNFICYP.**

V. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests made by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/296 and the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly and of the United Nations Board of Auditors

A. General Assembly

(Resolution 59/296)

Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General	*Action taken to implement decisions and requests*
Section I	
Provide relevant information in the individual budget submissions of peacekeeping operations for the financial period 2006/07 on the efficiencies resulting from the implementation of the applicable provisions of resolution 59/296 (para. 4).	Information on the measures taken to achieve efficiencies is contained in paras. 6, 15 and 18 of the proposed 2006/07 budget.
Section II: results-based budgeting	
Decides that the progressive implementation of results-based budgeting shall be in full compliance with resolution 55/231 (para. 3).	Implemented.
Ensure that the purpose of the indicators of achievement is not to assess the performance of Member States but, where possible, to reflect the contributions by peacekeeping missions to the expected accomplishments and objectives in keeping with their respective mandates (para. 5).	Implemented.
Submit future budget proposals in full compliance with resolution 55/231 (para. 6).	Implemented.
Integrate operational, logistical and financial aspects fully in the planning phase of peacekeeping operations by linking results-based budgeting to the mandate implementation plans of peacekeeping operations (para. 8).	Implemented. See para. 5 of the proposed 2006/07 budget.

Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General	Action taken to implement decisions and requests
Section III: budget presentation	
Provide in the budget documents the necessary information available that fully justifies the Secretary-General's resource requirements (para. 2)	Implemented
Ensure that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and all missions make every effort to introduce strict budgetary discipline and enforce adequate controls over budget implementation (para. 5)	Budget implementation is monitored by the mission to ensure utilization of resources as approved by the General Assembly. Deviations from the approved budget owing to factors beyond the mission's control are reported to the Assembly in financial performance reports. Resource utilization during the 2004/05 period was 98.6 per cent of the appropriation provided by the Assembly for that period
Affirms that budget submissions should, to the extent possible, reflect management improvements and efficiency gains to be achieved and articulate future strategies in this regard (para. 9)	Information on the measures taken to achieve efficiencies is contained in paras. 6, 15 and 18 of the proposed 2006/07 budget
Undertake the review of the functions of the posts as an ongoing exercise and to determine the level of posts according to changing operational requirements as well as the actual responsibilities and functions performed, with a view to ensuring the most cost-effective use of resources (para. 10)	Implemented. The proposed 2006/07 budget reflects the downgrading of the Force Commander post from the D-2 to the D-1 level
Section IV: review of the management structure of all peacekeeping operations	
Ensure that the remaining complex operations conduct the requested review and streamline their structures (para. 11)	Not applicable
Monitor the evolution of structures in individual peacekeeping operations to avoid the duplication of functions and an excessive proportion of higher-grade posts, bearing in mind the mandates, complexities and specificities of each mission (para. 2)	Implemented. The proposed 2006/07 budget reflects the downgrading of the Force Commander post from the D-2 to the D-1 level
Review the level and functions of the protocol officers, bearing in mind the relevant observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (para. 12)	Not applicable
Section VI: disarmament, demobilization (including reinsertion) and reintegration	
Provide clear information on resource requirements for disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion and associated post and non-post costs (para. 6)	Not applicable

Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General	*Action taken to implement decisions and requests*
Section VII: quick-impact projects	
Streamline the process of implementation of quick-impact projects and ensure that they are fully implemented within the planned time frames	Not applicable
Section VIII: training, recruitment and staff in the field	
Decides to restrict training away from mission headquarters of civilian staff to training specific to the implementation of the mandate of the mission, the effective functioning of the mission, the function of a post or, where it is cost-effective, until the finalization of the comprehensive training strategy (para. 1)	Implemented. The mission places emphasis on in-house training of international and national staff and train-the-trainers programmes.
Revert to the General Assembly for its consideration of the creation of a post if the function is ongoing and is so warranted, regarding the practice of hiring individual contractors or individuals on procurement contracts to perform functions of a continuing nature (para. 11)	The mission does not resort to the hiring of individual contractors to perform continuing functions
Section XI: participation of United Nations Volunteers	
Continue to ensure that Volunteers are subject to the same obligations and responsibilities, including standards of conduct, that the United Nations staff are subject to (para. 5)	Not applicable
Take into account greater use of national staff in peacekeeping operations, when feasible (para. 6)	Implemented. The proposed 2006/07 budget provides for 111 national staff (7.5 per cent of the total civilian staffing establishment)
Section XVI: procurement	
Ensure that all peacekeeping missions operate with reference to their procurement plans in order to realize the benefits offered by proper procurement planning (para. 5)	Implemented
Section XVII: asset management	
The Department of Peacekeeping Operations should ensure that all missions implement an assets replacement programme in a cost-effective manner and in strict compliance with the guidelines on the life expectancy of assets (para. 1)	Implemented. Assets replacement programmes in the mission cover refrigeration, accommodation, office, communications, information technology and observation equipment, as well as vehicles
Ensure that the heads of the peacekeeping operations take effective measures to ensure inventory control, replenishment of stocks and reasonable write-off procedures for the disposal of assets no longer required or useful (para. 2)	The proposed 2006/07 budget reflects a goal of reducing the inventory value of assets pending write-off to 2.5 per cent as at 30 June 2007, compared to 9.6 per cent and 3 per cent as at 30 June 2005 and 30 June 2006, respectively

Decision and request in the Secretary-General's report	Action taken to implement decision and request
Ensure that formal written agreements are in place, which include elements such as financial reimbursement and liability, with other United Nations bodies before loaning out to them resources belonging to the peacekeeping operation (para. 3)	No assets or other resources are on loan from UNFICYP to other United Nations bodies.
Section XVIII: information technology	
Implement the Galileo system in all peacekeeping operations in order to unify peacekeeping operations inventory (para. 3)	The Galileo system has been implemented in the mission.
Section XIX: air operations	
Take all necessary actions to ensure that staff members involved in air operations are adequately trained, as specified in the Air Operations Manual (para. 1)	Implemented. The mission's helicopters are operated and serviced by military personnel, with refresher training provided by a troop contributor.
Continue to conduct aviation quality inspections and aviation assessments at missions to confirm that established standards are being fully complied with (para. 2)	Regional Air Safety Officer inspections are conducted annually, with provisions for travel included in the mission's budgets.
Improve the formulation of resource requirements for air operations to make them more reflective of actual operations, bearing in mind the overbudgeting of air transportation requirements in some peacekeeping operations (para. 3)	Implemented. The rate of utilization of approved air operations resources in the 2004-05 period was 97.3 per cent.
Section XXI: ratios of vehicles and information technology equipment to staff	
Ensure that peacekeeping operations adhere to the standard ratios, bearing in mind the mandate, complexities and size of individual peacekeeping operations (para. 2)	The mission is generally in compliance with standard ratios. However, owing to a large proportion of national staff performing core functions in administration (integrated support and administrative services) and a wide dispersion of small offices at the mission's headquarters and in the sectors, full compliance with the standard ratios is not feasible.
Ensure that in all missions the actual ratio of heavy/medium vehicles is no greater than the established standard ratio of 1:1 and justify any departure from this standard ratio (para. 3)	Implemented.

Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General	*Action taken to implement decisions and requests*
Progressively reduce the allocation of one printer per work station and to implement, with immediate effect, where it is cost-effective and feasible, the ratio of printers to desktop computers of 1:4 for all work stations in peacekeeping missions, at Headquarters and in the field (para. 6)	The proposed 2006-07 budget does not provide for the replacement printers. In order to progressively reduce the ratio of printers to desktop computers, acquisition of a network printer is proposed in the budget. Owing to the configuration of office accommodation facilities at mission headquarters and in the sectors, with multiple small offices, installation of network printers at all locations would be impractical and not cost-effective.
Decides to defer consideration of new provisions for desktop computers, printers and laptops at Headquarters and in the field with the exception of new missions and those missions undergoing expansion according to Security Council mandates as well as for replacement purposes in strict compliance with the General Assembly resolution, pending the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the comprehensive management audit to review the practices of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, mentioned in section IV, paragraph 4, of resolution 59/296 (para. 7)	See above.
Section XXII: rations contracts	
Undertake a cost-benefit analysis of the delivery of food rations by air assets, without prejudice to the delivery of food to the troops, and to implement the most viable and cost-effective option in each peacekeeping operation (para. 1)	Not applicable.
Ensure that all missions monitor and evaluate the quality management systems of rations contractors to ensure that food quality and hygiene conditions are in accordance with established standards (para. 2)	The mission administration ensures the ongoing monitoring of the contractors' compliance with their obligations in respect of the quantity and quality of fresh, dry and frozen rations and timeliness of their delivery. All food items are inspected upon their receipt, with the Force hygiene officer conducting regular spot checks to confirm that the required standards are being met. Monthly meetings are held with the contractor and the recorded minutes are provided to United Nations Headquarters in New York.
Undertake a cost-benefit analysis on the use of an independent inspection mechanism to verify the fulfilment by contractors and vendors of all contract specifications regarding quality, hygiene and delivery plans (para. 3)	Not applicable.

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(A/59/736/Add.6)

Request/recommendation	*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*
With respect to the upcoming review and possible further downsizing of UNFICYP, the Advisory Committee urges the mission to consider the realignment of the grade levels of senior posts to the reduced scope of the mission, the level of responsibility and number of staff overseen, including, in particular, the possible downgrading of the position of the Force Commander from the D-2 to the D-1 level if the number of military personnel is further reduced. The Committee is of the opinion that such an adjustment could already have been contemplated during the latest restructuring of the mission, when the number of soldiers in the military contingents was reduced from 1,230 to 860 (para. 27).	The proposed 2006-07 budget provides for the establishment of a Force Commander post at the D-1 level (D-2 approved in the 2005-06 period).
The Advisory Committee requests UNFICYP to review its outsourcing and procurement practices and to ensure that the mission's resources are used in the most cost-effective manner possible (para. 30).	The mission carried out an exhaustive cost-benefit analysis (completed in August 2005) of 42 contracts for outsourced services versus in-house provision of these services, including the establishment of a light vehicles fleet versus rental of vehicles, truck repair and maintenance, vehicles body repairs and tires repair and replacement, 24-hour heavy vehicles recovery services, maintenance and repair of heavy plant equipment, repair and maintenance of mobile telephones, printers, computer accessories, repair of electrical installations, gas and electrical kitchen equipment, repair and maintenance of fire safety equipment, catering and cleaning services and locksmith services. In view of substantial investment in equipment and personnel, including specialized training, which would be required to perform these services in-house (e.g. establishment of specialized vehicle workshops) and the small volume of some services (e.g. repair and maintenance of information technology and communications equipment), the mission concluded that the current outsourcing arrangements are cost-effective. The cost-benefit analysis also confirmed that patrol track maintenance utilizing United Nations-owned equipment and performed by military engineers is more cost-effective than outsourcing this service to a contractor.

C. Board of Auditors

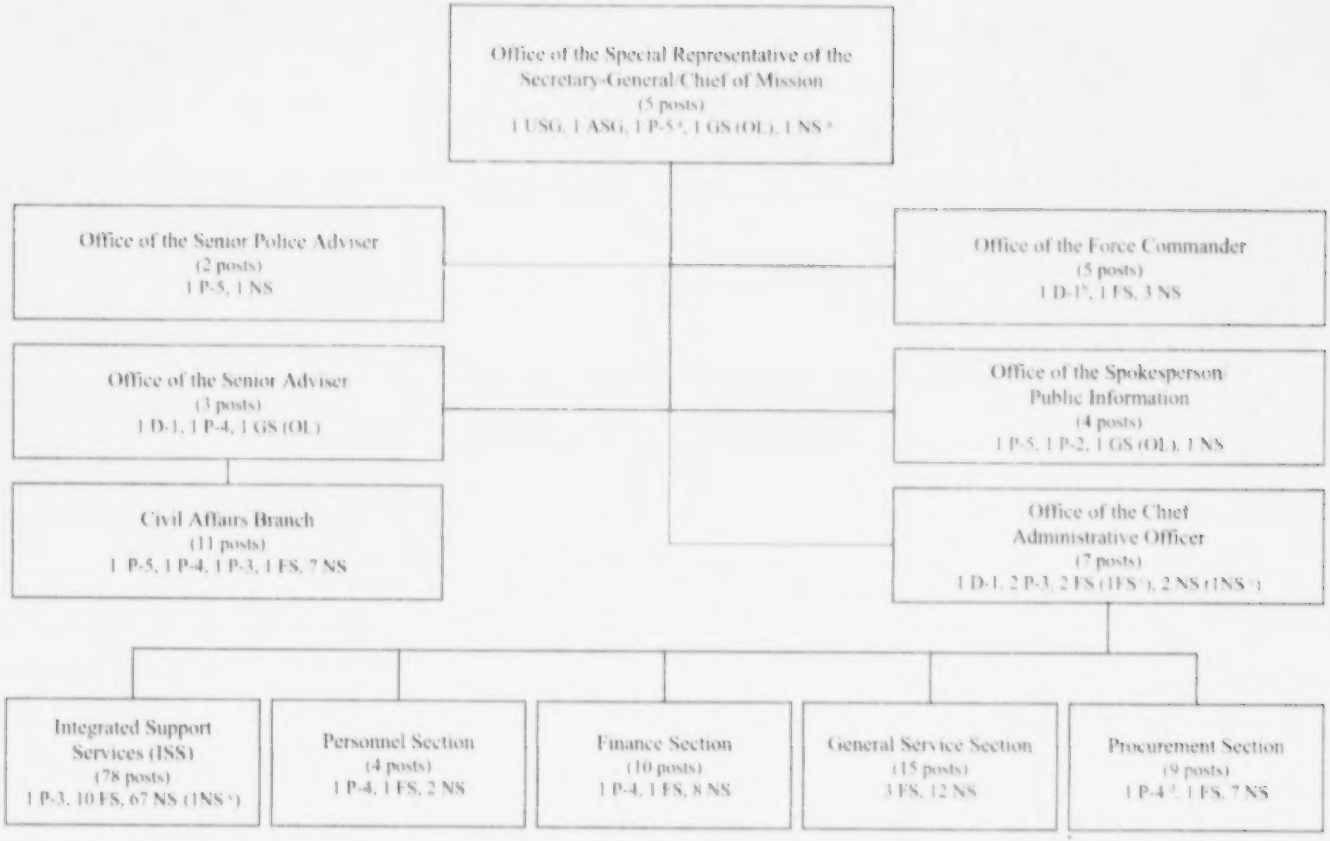
(A/59/5, vol. II, chap. II.B, para. 64)

Request recommendation	*Action taken to implement request recommendation*
Differences were noted between the field assets control system/Galileo record of items of non-expendable equipment and the physical verification of the equipment (para. 64 (a)).	Implemented. The physical inventory count was completed in December 2004. The update of Galileo was completed in February 2005. The investigation and verification of "non-located" assets was completed in October 2005. Barcodes have been assigned to non-expendable property and attractive items.
Delays were noted in the write-off and/or disposal process (para. 64 (b)).	The mission has put in place appropriate measures to implement the recommendation. More frequent meetings are held by the Local Property Survey Board in order to speed up the write-off process. Two auction sales are now organized every year.

Annex

Organization charts

A. Substantive and administrative offices*


Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Chief of Mission
(5 posts)
1 USG, 1 ASG, 1 P-5[a], 1 GS (OL), 1 NS [a]
Office of the Senior Police Adviser
(2 posts)
1 P-5, 1 NS
Office of the Force Commander
(5 posts)
1 D-1[b], 1 FS, 3 NS
Office of the Senior Adviser
(3 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 GS (OL)
Office of the Spokesperson/ Public Information
(4 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-2, 1 GS (OL), 1 NS
Civil Affairs Branch
(11 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 FS, 7 NS
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer
(7 posts)
1 D-1, 2 P-3, 2 FS (1 FS [c]), 2 NS (1 NS [c])
Integrated Support Services (ISS)
(78 posts)
1 P-3, 10 FS, 67 NS (1 NS [c])
Personnel Section
(4 posts)
1 P-4, 1 FS, 2 NS
Finance Section
(10 posts)
1 P-4, 1 FS, 8 NS
General Service Section
(15 posts)
3 FS, 12 NS
Procurement Section
(9 posts)
1 P-4 [d], 1 FS, 7 NS

* *Abbreviations*: USG - Under-Secretary-General; ASG - Assistant Secretary-General; FS - Field Service; GS (OL) - General Service (Other level); NS - national General Service staff.

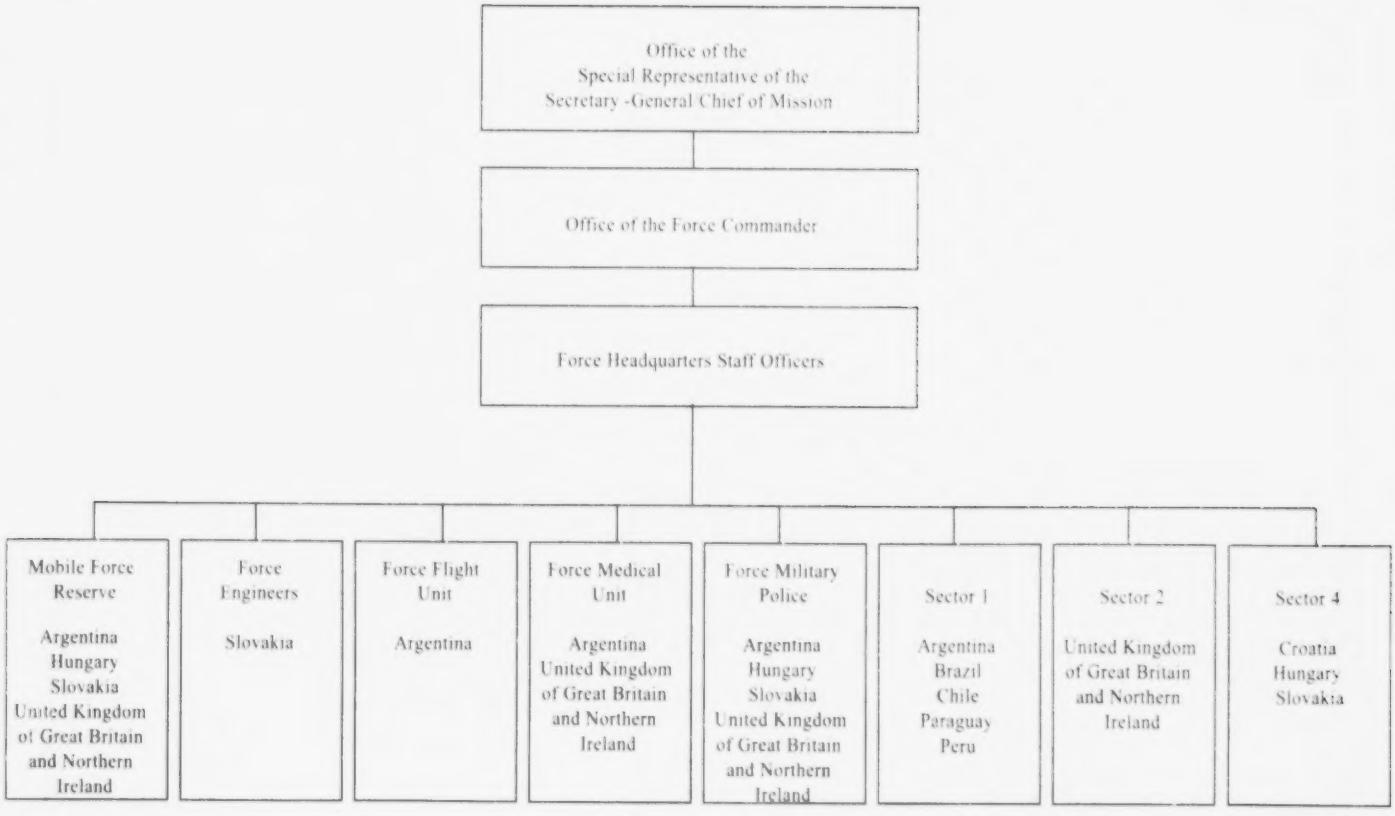
[a] Conduct and Discipline Team temporary positions.

[b] Downgraded from the D-2 to the D-1 level.

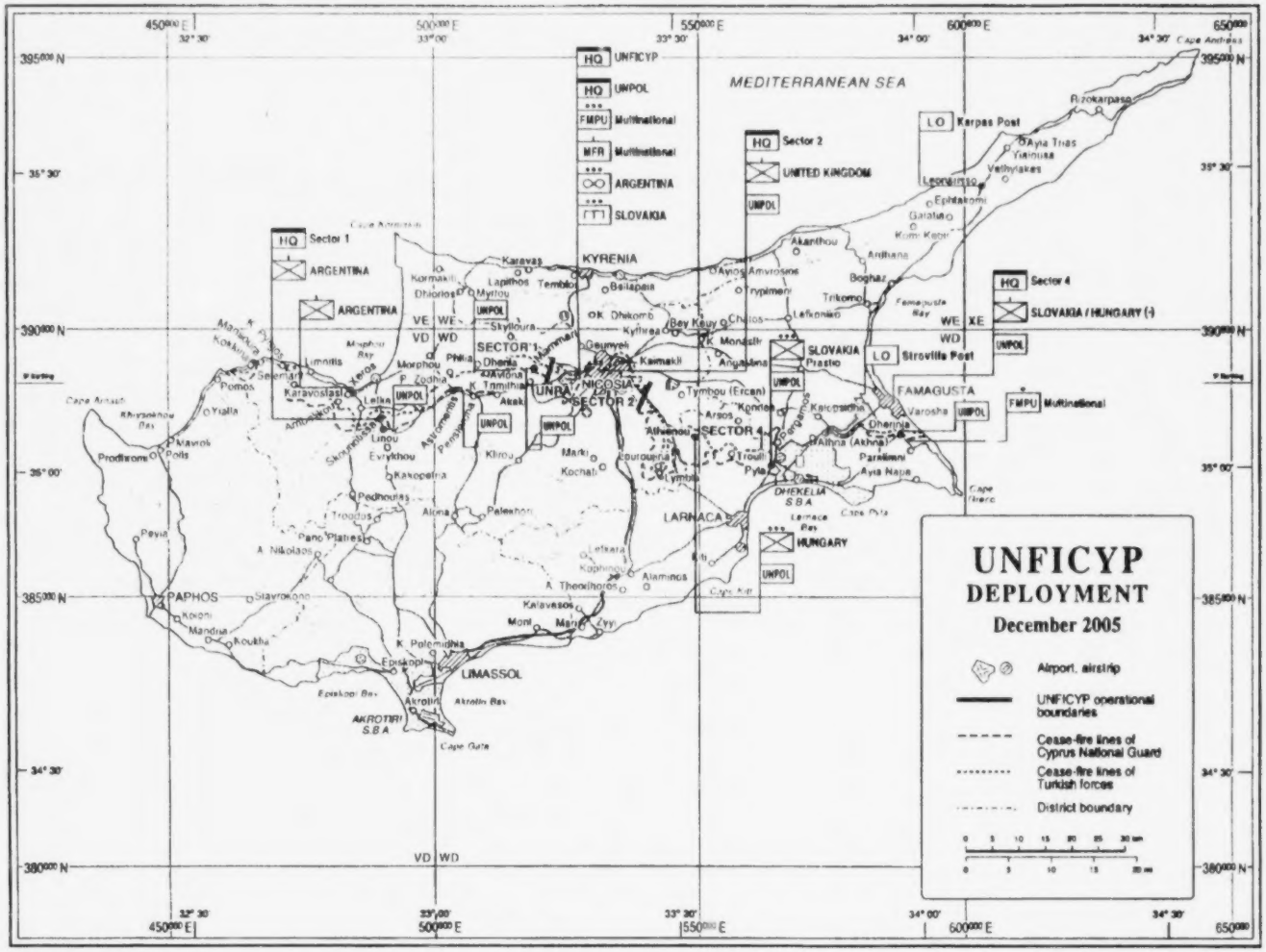
[c] Redeployed posts.

[d] Post converted from Field Service to the Professional category.

B. Military component



Map



Map No. 2930 Rev. 59 UNITED NATIONS
December 2005 (Colour)

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Cartographic Section